

The Leader

"THE one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUNSBOLDT'S COSMOS.

Contents :

NEWS OF THE WEEK—	Page	Personal News and Gossip	653	The Egg Mystery	658	Valeria	663
Parliament of the Week	648	Man-Hunting in the West	653	Feasts of Charity	658	Notes on Theatres	663
The Meeting of the British Association	648	Meetings of the Week	654	A "Magnificent" Idea	658	The Ladies' Guild	663
Regal and other Festivities	649	Another Murder in Norfolk	654	Social Reform.—No. 111. "The Nation submits to Hardship and Failure"	659	Music of the Week	663
Continental Notes	649	The Exposition	654	LITERATURE—		ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE—	
A Case for Lord Palmerston	650	Miscellaneous	661	Systems of Psychology	659	Robert Owen's Petition to the House of Lords	661
The Kafir War	650	PUBLIC AFFAIRS—		Clare Abbey	660	OPEN COUNCIL—	
Transatlantic Mail	650	The Present Ministry and the Next	656	Defence of Ignorance	660	Enormous Cost of the Removal of the Poor	664
The Distressed Bishops	651	Reproductive Labour in Poor-law Unions	657	Books on Our Table	661	Our "Glorious Constitution"	663
Church Matters	651	Abel-el-Kader, Kossuth, and Bokomnin	657	PORTFOLIO—		Prize Essays	663
Kingsley and Drew	652	The Soul of Good in things Evil	657	Sketches from Life	661	COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—	
The Approaching Total Eclipse of the Sun	652	The Bench and the Bar at School	657	THE ARTS—		Markets, Gazettes, &c.	665-66

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News of the Week.

CHARTISM is rising in high places. The House of Commons has permitted Mr. Henry Berkeley to introduce a bill appointing the Ballot in the election of Members, and Lord John Russell has made a "declaration" in favour of abolishing the property qualification. Universal Suffrage is becoming a familiar idea. Lord John has before talked as if he intended to have a direct representation of working-men in his promised Reform Bill for 1852.

We cannot, however, set much store by these apparent advances. Mr. Berkeley has before carried his annual Ballot-motion; and, indeed, motions by independent Members to thin Houses during the dinner-time, are getting to be regarded as trifles. Ministers will no longer take the trouble to "whip in" Members to prevent them.

Lord John's declaration was made under circumstances of solemn trifling. The question before the House was the Committee on Mr. Hutt's Colonial Qualification Bill: Mr. Tufnell moved an instruction to that Committee to abolish the qualification for English Members of Parliament, and in the debate on that top-sided motion, Lord John made his declaration, that he did not think property qualification necessary. Members were overpowered with grateful surprise; Mr. Tufnell withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Hutt withdrew his bill, hastening to leave everything in the hands of Lord John. Such a premium is there still for Lord John's declarations. Yet he has made them before: he has declared that Church property in Ireland should be devoted to un-sectarian purposes; he has declared that it would be puerile to prevent Roman Catholic bishops from taking the titles of places; and he has declared many other things.

His reply to Mr. Hume, in the case of Van Diemen's Land, might have reminded the House how little there is to expect from a declaration. Mr. Hume proposed to defer the vote for the expenses of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, until the House should know more respecting the feelings of the Colonists as to transportation; on which Lord John replied with a fluent recapitulation of past changes in the system, so put as to imply that Ministers had never pledged themselves to give up transportation, or to do anything else in particular. To accept Lord John Russell's explanation, one may understand that Ministers never pledge themselves to anything; but that sometimes the language of Ministers sounds promising, and sometimes they are scrupulous about "raising hopes"; sometimes their actions happen to be popular, and sometimes the reverse; but that in any case they providently lay up a store of expressions which they can fetch out to fortify an explanation. To explain retrospectively is as easy as to declare prospectively, and about as useful.

[TOWN EDITION.]

Present services are the things that it is not so easy to extract. Mr. Thomas Duncombe proposes that non-payment of the House-tax shall not forfeit the parliamentary franchise of the occupant; but Ministers object, that if a franchise depends upon the occupation of rateable property, there is no reason for not paying the rate or tax. Now, according to the Whig theory, the property qualification is not a consideration or purchase of the vote, but only a rude proximate test of the class to which the voter belongs; but, it seems, besides that test, they exact the test of punctual payments.

Mr. Ewart proposed to exempt from the tax houses built in flats, on the plan of the model lodging-houses most likely to be imitated in popular neighbourhoods. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made some feeble objections on the ground that exemptions facilitate fraud, and the motion was rejected by 164 to 40. Almost simultaneously, the House of Lords was receiving Lord Shaftesbury's Bill to facilitate the erection of model lodging-houses, under the direction of town councils and other local bodies, and Lord Shaftesbury's Bill will probably be carried. If so, it will be necessary to follow it up with a separate measure, conferring that very exemption which Mr. Ewart failed in securing. Such is the mode of transacting public business; doing and undoing, but doing nothing directly, or at the proper time.

Mr. Scully's proposal to promote reproductive employment of the paupers in Ireland furnished an example of the progress which sound doctrine is making; even Members of Parliament are beginning to follow the example set them by poor-law guardians. Ministers replied with stale commonplaces, and the motion was negatived by 64 to 42. Its supporters, however, form a curious list—Poulett Scrope, Colonel Thompson, Sharman Crawford, Sir John Walshe, Lord Claude Hamilton, and Mr. Henley. The Protectionists will learn in time, that henceforward their main object can only be attained through the principle of concert.

Among the little ministerial defeats of the day must be mentioned Lord Robert Grosvenor's success with the motion to repeal the Attorney's and Solicitor's Certificate duty: he beat Ministers by 162 to 132.

In this flat time, the Bishops and their incomes have afforded game for some newspaper controversy, and they have ventured into print themselves. The Bishop of London's enormous estate at Paddington, is an unceasing field for Sir Benjamin Hall and other Church economists. The Bishop of Gloucester has been brought into the contest by Mr. Horsman's citation of the Horfield case. The Bishop denies the alleged understanding, that he was not to renew the lease of that estate, but to surrender it to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for general purposes; but, according to his own account, it appears that he has leased it to his own secretary, in order to keep it under

his own control, and to make improvements which promise to be very lucrative. The Bishop of Durham lies under no worse charge than that of having received a larger income annually than he stipulated to retain for himself.

M. de Tocqueville has at length read his elaborate report on the Revision question in the French Assembly. The report is a state document of great value—clear, consistent, and temperate. The whole question is discussed with a fearlessness and quiet energy which are very admirable—the absence of rhetoric being by no means its least recommendation. The gist of his recommendations is in accordance with the notions of the Rue des Pyramides, namely, total revision; but we venture to say that the arguments and qualifications with which he enforces and surrounds his positions, will please neither the Bonapartists, the Legitimists, nor the Orleanists. In point of fact, the only recognized party which can be satisfied with the tone of the report is the Republican, and their satisfaction will only be negative. De Tocqueville proposes to appeal from parties to the nation at large, by summoning a *Constituent Assembly*.

We must remark here an error into which an intelligent writer in the *Morning Chronicle* has very naturally fallen. He says the Republicans have sustained the position that the Constitution was as perfect as any human institution could be; and that they have imputed the agitation of the country, and the conflicts between the Executive and the Legislative Assembly, solely to the disloyalty of the dominant parties in not accepting the conditions imposed by the Constitution. Now it is a remarkable fact, that so long ago as the spring of 1850, Pierre Leroux published a series of papers in *La République*, in which he pointed out, on behalf of the Republican party, those two identical legislative mistakes which M. de Tocqueville has so severely handled—the election by departments, and the mode of electing the President of the Republic. The extreme Republicans were, and are, equally opposed to both modes of election.

The President of the Republic has made another speech, of which we have only to remark that its tone is more imperial than ever.

Kossuth has written a letter to the *Chargé des Affaires* of the United States at Constantinople, exposing the kind of liberation of exiles, which Lord Palmerston claims credit for having helped to bring about. These refugees were friends of Kossuth, and were forced to separate from him by an Austrian Commissary—Lord Palmerston's ally. Does the Foreign Secretary confound the words liberation and transportation?

Meanwhile, the practical working of Austrian plans in the government of Hungary, especially the internal passport system, which interferes with the freedom of common intercourse, and harasses the people of Hungary in their daily occupations—seems likely to rouse them again to resistance.

The Emperor of Russia is making war upon silver ingots, and adopting a policy which will force silver into his Treasury at a fixed price. Is this to provide funds for the next anti-revolutionary crusade?

The latest accounts from the Cape show that the spirit of disaffection and hostility, under Governor Smith's management, is spreading among the natives along the Border, like fire in a dry prairie. Not much hope, therefore, of that end to the war which is to be the date of the Cape constitution. Meanwhile, the present plan of treatment is precisely that which would prevent the colonists from having either the heart, the means, or the freedom to defend themselves; otherwise, we all know that they would soon settle the Aborigines.

Colonial disturbances, or a doubtful future, cannot arrest the holiday-making in London. Queen Victoria has visited the City in state, to grace a civic feast in honour of the Exposition; The streets were illuminated and lined with spectators; but the affair seems to have been dull enough. The searching restraints of society in our day, the separation of classes, and the decline of the taste for every kind of dramatic display, damp these exhibitions with coldness and mauvaise honte; except when the occasion, as in the Exposition itself, supplies some great and present idea.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons mainly decided three important points in Committee on the House Duty Bill on Monday night. Mr. EWART made an attempt to obtain exemption from the impost to be levied under the act for model lodging-houses and other buildings in stories, but was defeated without a division. Mr. HASTIN moved that buildings used for purposes of public worship, education, or general police should be exempt. This was negatived by 164 to 40. Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE moved an entire new clause, copied out of the Income Tax Act, which provided that the non-payment of the house duty should not disqualify a registered voter for the exercise of the franchise. This was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, upon the very logical ground that as representation was a privilege enjoyed by the taxpayers, so the payment of the taxes should precede the exercise of the franchise! The discussion was very short, and the clause negatived by 119 to 60. The preamble of the bill was agreed to, and the House resumed, thence going at once into Committee upon the Woods, Forests, &c. Bill, and afterwards into Committee of Supply. Previously to the Speaker quitting the chair, however, a conversation arose upon a resolution moved by Sir J. D. NORREY, calling for a report upon the proposed decorations of the new House of Commons. The object of the resolution appeared to be to determine a dispute between Mr. Barry and the Commissioners—the architect desiring to decorate the new House in one way, and the Commissioners desiring that it should be done in another. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped the House would not interfere in the matter, as it would only delay the completion of the new House. Mr. HUME was of opinion that “he should never live to see the building finished.” Mr. GREENE hoped that next year the House would occupy the new chamber.” The amendment was negatived, and the House went into a Committee of Supply.

In Committee a smart debate arose upon that questionable item of £32,000 for Secret Service Money. Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved that it be reduced to £20,000. Ministers defended it as well as they could—by pointing out that it was “less” than usual, and asserting that none of it was employed in bribery at elections. Colonel SIMMONS called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to declare that no part of the money went to entertain Cardinal Wiseman in Downing-street. Mr. DISRAELI threw a little light upon the destination of the money:—

“It was not for him to penetrate the mysteries of Downing-street; but this he knew that there were a great number of persons in Europe who, in the course of the last great struggle in which we were engaged, received pensions from this country, and that those pensions were granted to them for what the Government of that day considered most important services. (Hear, hear.) The falling in of those pensions gradually diminished the amount of the vote. If that were the fact,—and he had it from very good, although not official, authority,—it would be just as well if the Secretary of State would tell the House that a considerable portion of the secret service money was still applied to the payment of these annuities. Looking to the magnitude of our transactions, he did not think the sum too large to be placed at the discretion of the Secretary of State for carrying on the foreign affairs of this country, and he believed that every Court in Europe was astonished at the inconsiderable nature of the sum.” (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CORDEN defied any person to assign this vote to any honest or honorable principle; for if it could be so assigned it might figure in the estimates. It appeared that the money was wanted to pay traitors

and spies abroad. He had no confidence in the information thus obtained. He doubted whether the man who sold secrets did not, in nine cases out of ten, sell lies.

The amendment was lost by 140 to 41.

In the next vote asked for there chanced to be a sum of £300 included for printing for the Great Exhibition. Colonel SIMMONS opposed this, declaring at the same time, that “he believed the Exhibition would be one of the greatest curses to the country, a disappointment and a humbug.” The vote was explained to be for stationery and printing for the Royal Commission, and Mr. LABOUCHERE did not think that such expenses ought to be paid by private subscriptions. The vote was then agreed to, as were also a variety of other sums.

On the vote of £98,860 to defray the expenses connected with the transportation of convicts, Mr. HUME said he could not bring himself to think that they were justified in spending money in order to send convicts out to Van Diemen's Land. He suggested, therefore, that this vote should be suspended until they had better information as to how the convicts were to be disposed of on their arrival. The inhabitants had protested against the system, and had come to a resolution not to employ a single convict that might be sent out. (Hear, hear.) Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS opposed the postponement. The Government were doing all they could to diminish transportation. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared it was perfectly impossible to stop transportation; besides some colonies, New South Wales for instance, “were anxious to have convicts.” Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the contrary, said:—

“That there was any of our colonies anxious for our convicts was very little to be credited. (Hear, hear.) There were some parts of Australia—Moreton-bay for example—which were ready to receive our convicts; but generally speaking the agitation now going on in Australia was against convicts being sent to any part of the Australian colonies.”

He denied there had been any breach of faith with the colonies—a charge brought by Mr. Hume and Mr. Aglionby.

“When the present Government came into office they found that for some years a great number of convicts had been sent to Van Diemen's Land, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies who immediately preceded them—he meant the right honourable gentleman, the member for the University of Oxford (Mr. Gladstone), impressed with the great evil which this over transportation had caused—had given directions that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should be suspended for two years. A plan was afterwards contemplated by the present Secretary of State not to put an end to transportation, but to make the convicts undergo a certain portion of the punishment in this country, and then to send them out, not as transported felons but as exiles, upon the condition that they should not leave the Australian colonies without permission. That plan was afterwards changed to a plan for sending them out with tickets of leave; but this did not imply any promise with respect either to Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales. There was, therefore, no breach of faith in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He was inclined to think that the Governor of Van Diemen's Land had misunderstood some of the despatches which he had received from the Secretary of State, and that he had unconsciously held language which had led to the expectation that transportation had ceased; but that was quite a different thing from giving a pledge that it should cease.”

From the speeches delivered in the Committee we may conclude that the feeling ran very strong against the convict system; but though it was perfectly legitimate in Mr. Hume to refuse the money, that refusal unfortunately would not have put down the system, for the criminal law stood in the way. Consequently, he had almost more speeches than votes in his favour; for his amendment was rejected by 98 to 9. The vote was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

Mr. SCULLY moved the following important resolution:—

“That in order to lighten the severe pressure of poor's rates in Ireland, it is expedient to facilitate by every means the employment of the inmates in workhouses in re-productive labour, so as to make these establishments, as far as possible, self-supporting, and that it is the duty of the Poor-law Commissioners to see so desirable an object fully carried out.”

He supported his opinion by a reference to facts well known to the readers of the *Leader*—the successful experiments at Cork, Waterford, and Clonmel. He cited the testimony of the masters of the workhouses to the effect that, industrious employment morally improved the paupers, and increased the facilities for maintaining discipline, thus furnishing a complete answer to the arguments of the Commissioners, that the adoption of the system would interfere with the discipline of the house. He declared that the idea of competition with the industrious poor out of the house was wholly imaginary; but that the idleness existing in the house under the prevailing system was real, and its evils real also:—

“There were in the workhouses of Ireland from 90,000 to 180,000 employed in breaking stones, picking oakum, and other occupations of that kind; and he would put it to the House whether that was employment suitable for the able-bodied poor of Ireland? (Hear,

hear.) In one of the Dublin unions there were over 800 women, and how did the House think they were employed? They were absolutely engaged in bands of 50, driving capstan mills,—a kind of employment on which it was disgraceful to have women employed, one that tended to make them lose all self-respect and correct moral feeling. (Hear, hear.)”

The guardians were anxious to carry out the system of employment he recommended.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY seconded the motion, adding to the instances mentioned by Mr. Scully that of Galway, in which £1000 had been saved by the adoption of the self-supporting system. Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE divided the resolution under two heads:—1. The industrial employment of the pauper; and 2. The reproductive labour of the pauper. The Poor-law Commissioners had been most desirous of providing for the first; but as to the second he thought its adoption would inflict the greatest injury upon the agricultural interest of Ireland. And he stated his case thus:—

“It must be remembered that the inmates of a workhouse were found at the public expense with lodging, food, and clothing. If those inmates were to be employed in manufactures, and the produce of their labour were to enter into the markets and there be sold in competition with the produce of free labour, it was evident that free labour could not successfully sustain that competition, and that the independent labour must, in its turn, become the inmate of a workhouse. A distinction had been made between agricultural labour and manufacturing labour; but it seemed to him that the principle equally applied to both descriptions of employment. Supposing an extensive farm were attached to a workhouse, and, by means of pauper labour large quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, and other articles were produced, it was quite clear that that produce might be carried into the market, and that you might at any time undersell the farmer.”

Mr. ROCHE supported the motion, yet he fell in with the idea that reproductive employment would be neither “useful nor right.” But Mr. POLETT SCROPE asserted, that the distinction attempted to be drawn between industrial and productive employment was fallacious and Protectionist. Why, if foreign corn came in duty free, was there not competition? However, he said, let the Irish paupers do what does not seem to be objected to, to grow their own food, and manufacture their own clothing. Sir JOHN WALSH supported the motion in the “limited sense” in which it was proposed; and he thought the apprehensions of Sir W. Somerville with regard to any “serious displacement” of labour following from the adoption of the motion “entirely visionary.” Colonel THOMPSON illustrated his view of the case with his accustomed force and homeliness of expression:—

“Suppose the inmates of a workhouse either in Ireland or in England were to grow cauliflowers (laughter), which were not necessary for the food of paupers; and suppose they sold them in the market, what would be the result? The result would be an increase of the commodity thrown into the cauliflower market. The paupers having sold the cauliflowers must then incontinently go into the potato market. They would thus be sending money into the potato market as they were before sending cauliflowers into the cauliflower market. (Hear, hear.) Now, if his friends from Ireland would ‘chew’ upon this, if he might use the phrase, he thought they would be able to make something of it. He would go a little further, and put the supposition, that in consequence of nothing being produced by the paupers, a greater quantity of money was taken from the ratepayers. The ratepayers could not, of course, send that money into the market; but if the contrary course were adopted, and the paupers maintained themselves by their labour, the ratepayers would send the same money into the market which they formerly paid in poor's rates, the only difference being that they would in the one case have something for their money, whereas in the other case they would have nothing. (Hear, hear.) He did think that something might be made out of this argument, and that it would be found advisable to employ paupers in the workhouses in all cases where they could be profitably employed. (Hear, hear.)”

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON also supported the motion. Mr. JAMES WILSON quite agreed with industrial training for pauper children; but he could not sanction the extension of the principle to adults, which would create “unfair competition,” and “reduce large masses of the people to the condition of State Paupers”—an effect which he declared followed the measures adopted by the House for the relief of the great famine in Ireland:—

“Honourable members would also recollect the error of the old poor-law system in England; for as long as the practice was for the parish to find employment for the pauper, the effect was to create pauperism, until, in some particular parishes, every farm labourer was hired out by the parish officers. (Hear, hear.) The same system had also been tried on a large scale in Holland and Flanders, and had in both cases proved a miserable failure. (Hear, hear.)”

To support the proposition would be to “foster a dangerous fallacy.” The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took up a very old position without perceiving that it tottered to ruins beneath his feet.

“The House should remember that for the last two years they had been extending workhouse accommodation, so as to give as little relief as possible to persons

out of doors, and to render the workhouse as distasteful as possible. Then, under these circumstances, could it be desirable to employ persons on a farm or garden attached to the workhouse, and to give them better food, clothing, and shelter than the independent labourer could obtain? Such a system, he did not hesitate to say, was entirely opposed to the workhouse test, and would be a most fatal one to adopt. He warned Irish gentlemen that no temporary advantage which they might gain from a reduction of rates for the time would counterbalance the loss which would be inflicted on the labourer and the ratepayers, if they abandoned the principle of making the workhouse test as severe and distasteful as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENLEY pertinently replied that nothing could be more dangerous for Ireland than to break down the workhouse test; but he could not understand by what connection of terms employing persons within the workhouse necessarily destroyed the labour test, for he could see no difference in the principle whether a man employed in picking oakum did it in such a manner as that it should be reproductive, or that it should be worth nothing. (Hear, hear.) Mr. LABOURER said, what was to a great extent true, that every gentleman who intended to support the motion seemed anxious to explain away its obvious meaning. "He certainly thought that whatever temporary relief might be given to the ratepayers by making the Irish poorhouses a colossal workshop, the ultimate injury that it would entail on Ireland in all respects, morally and otherwise, it was impossible to calculate."

It was obvious, throughout the debate, that there was a disposition to shirk discussion of the question of reproductive employment. The compromise being—that it was allowable for one board of guardians to sell any surplus to another, but not in the public market. When the House divided there were—

For the motion, 42; against it, 64.

Majority against, 22.

Tuesday evening is notable in the Parliamentary history of the week for two additional victories gained over Ministers. Apparently they flourish upon minorities, for the more they are beaten the more closely they stick to the Treasury.

The first defeat was given by Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, the champion of that distressed and persecuted class of her Majesty's subjects, the attorneys and solicitors. He made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the certificate duty. There was no debate. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion on the intelligible ground that he had reduced taxation on articles of consumption until he was blamed for it, and now he was asked to repeal a tax which he did not by any means think deserving of their earliest consideration. The result was striking. The legal interest mustered strongly. The House at once divided; and there were—

For the motion, 162; against it, 132.

Majority against Ministers, 39.

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland, by taking the votes by way of Ballot. Mr. Berkeley is one of the most daring of those speakers who seldom trouble the House, but who might do so oftener much to its advantage. The interest of the debate did not of course lie in the arguments advanced upon this hackneyed topic; yet Mr. Berkeley contrived to say some very striking things. He boldly taxed the House with condemning purity of election by refusing the Ballot. He told Lord John Russell that without that protection the proposed Parliamentary reform would be a nullity; then, in a rapid sentence, he characterized the system which Lord John Russell had said worked so well:—

"But he asked him, could that system be said to work well the terrors of which deterred a full third of the electors of this country from recording their votes while it permitted the corruption and intimidation of the majority of those who did vote; which allowed forty-eight peers of the realm and seventeen wealthy members of Parliament to return to that House ninety-eight members by direct unconstitutional interference, in spite, too, of the seasonal orders made annually against the interference of peers; which converted our agricultural voters into a mere electoral flock of sheep; which, once in seven years or oftener, converted this country into one vast arena of drunken confusion and corruption of all kinds; which was one great lie throughout; which granted to a man in theory that which it denied him in practice; and which complimented a man upon his liberty while it rendered him a slave? (Hear, hear.) Yet that was the system which the noble lord thought worked well."

Mr. BERKELEY then ran the round of the disgraceful elections and noted bribery boroughs; he pointed out that where bribery was not resorted to, intimidation was; he especially referred to the condition of the tenant farmers hiding in haystacks and strawstacks to escape from their landlords upon polling days; and quoted Defoe; in fact, made just that kind of speech which he makes so well every year, varying the illustrations with the times. The House seemed decidedly inclined to shirk the debate. Mr. HUME, who had given notice that he would move his well-known parliamentary reform resolution as an amendment, made a parliamentary reform speech, and then declined to press his amendment, because it might create division in the ranks of the Liberals. The

only other speaker was Captain SCOBELL, the new member for Bath, who confined himself to detailing in an effective way the evils suffered by the people of Bath for the want of the Ballot. The House divided, when there were—

For the motion, 87; against it, 60.

Majority against Ministers, 37.

At the sitting of the House on Wednesday, a singular scene took place, and a species of Ministerial *pose plastique* was executed. Mr. Hutt has a bill before the House called the Colonial Property Qualification Bill. When the order of the day was read to go into Committee upon it, up got Mr. TUFNELL, late Junior Lord of the Treasury, and moved "that it be an instruction to the Committee to provide for the abolition of any qualification for members to serve in Parliament." And then he innocently observed, that he should be quite content to leave the question in the hands of Lord John Russell to be dealt with in the "new Reform Bill;" but he thought he might be excused if he took this opportunity of bringing the question before them. He then entered into the whole question, whether there is no need for us to follow him. The interest of the evening turned upon the extraordinary reply of the Premier. Lord JOHN RUSSELL commented on the "singular shape" in which the proposal came—a proposal which had nothing to do with the bill before them. "But," said he, "it is quite a different question whether or not there is any utility in keeping up a qualification for seats in that House as it at present stood." There was "great weight" in Mr. Tufnell's arguments. The distinction between "knights girt with a sword," and "burgesses resident in boroughs," was no longer a "reality."

"But in the reign of Queen Anne the landed interest being very jealous of the advance of trade and commerce, bethought them of a new qualification, a new restriction, utterly at variance with the ancient qualification, because it provided that those representatives of cities and boroughs who were formerly persons resident in those cities and boroughs, and who had no property except their own trade or what they made by merchandise and such manufactures and wares as they disposed of, should all be landowners and have such a qualification. In his opinion that provision was very undesirable. (Hear, hear.) No doubt it was intended to strengthen the landed interest in that House. (Hear.)"

And he asked whether, since the alterations made in the qualification by Mr. Warburton's bill had taken place, "there was in fact any security in a property qualification as it now existed?"

"Was it not notorious, as his right honourable friend said, that persons elected to that House who had any credit at all, or connections who would help them to a qualification, had no difficulty in obtaining one, and in sitting in that House by a qualification perfectly good in law, although, in point of fact, they were not persons holding the exact qualification?"

Another notorious fact was, that Scotch members required no qualification, and they were quite as good as any other members. He therefore thought that the question of qualification ought "to be taken into consideration" by Parliament, but not in the way now proposed:—

"Either it should be by a special bill for that purpose introduced, with the view to abolish property qualification altogether, or by a bill for general purposes relating to our representation, in which it might form a clause. In either way in which it might be introduced, he certainly was willing to give that question a favourable consideration. (Hear, hear.) Then it was to be considered whether there would be any danger at all, supposing all qualification was done away—whether members returned to that House would not be, in fact, perfectly as well qualified as the present members to sit there. It appeared to him that would form in fact a very real qualification; whether a desirable qualification or not might be matter of dispute, and he dared to say that an honourable gentleman whom he saw opposite might dispute it; but he thought what did form a real qualification was, that no person without some considerable means, who was not resident in London, was able to maintain a seat in that House, and to go to the expense of coming to live in London and leaving any business in which he might be engaged."

And then he instanced the case of a tenant-farmer, or a small tradesman, neither of whom, he thought, would be able conveniently to quit his farm or his business to reside in London; and that in fact would form "a very real qualification."

"If," said Lord John, in his closing remarks, "they had the People's Charter, and members were paid, they would not have that security; but he never meant to give his vote in favour of the payment of members. (Hear, hear.) They did much better without it; but, with regard to the subject of qualification, though he could not vote for the present motion, yet he could assure his right honourable friend that when the subject was brought forward as a whole and separate question he should give his support to it. (Hear, hear.)"

The opposition were surprised. Mr. NEWDEGATE said there appeared to be a "perfect scramble" as to who should be the author of the future Reform Bill. Mr. HENLEY "protested" against the doctrines of Mr. Tufnell, and defied him to prove that the people had ever possessed the right of unlimited choice. Mr. VERNON SMITH

"Thought the present qualification was an idle ground of objection to persons, and, though considered to be a serious impediment, was, in fact, none. The noble lord said the occasion on which the motion was brought forward was singular; but the noble lord forgot that his right honourable friend had only just recovered his independence of power of speech. (A laugh.) His right honourable friend had always been an eager reformer, and therefore took the earliest opportunity of showing it. (A laugh.)"

And the result? Just what might be expected from the bland suavity and gentleness of Lord John Russell's speech; and Mr. Tufnell's yielding good nature, and Mr. Hutt's confidence in the Premier—both bill and motion were withdrawn. The whole thing seemed "got up" for the purpose of giving Lord John Russell an opportunity of saying something liberal.

The House then passed to the second reading of the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill. The history of this bill is well known. Twice Ministers have been beaten upon it; but on Wednesday, with a strong "whip," they avenged their defeat. After some discussion the House divided, when there were—

For the second reading, 166; against it, 194.

Majority against, 28.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill, after considerable opposition, passed through Committee pro forma. The principle of this bill is to value lands and tenements in Ireland on a scale founded upon the prices of agricultural produce in that country, and to take the value for the next fourteen years, according to those prices as fixed in a scale by the act.

The House had a short morning sitting on Thursday, at which the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill was passed, and they met again at five o'clock.

Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE asked whether any official information had been received with respect to the French army of occupation in Rome, who were fortifying their positions, and showing every indication of an intention to occupy Rome permanently. Was Lord John Russell prepared to consent to the permanent occupation of Rome by the French? Lord JOHN RUSSELL had received accounts from Rome differing materially from those received by Mr. Cochrane. As to the question of the permanent occupation of Rome by French troops, all he could say was, that the recent communications of Ministers with the Government of France led to quite an opposite conclusion. The occupation would be temporary, not permanent.

Mr. HUME brought on his motion for an address to inquire into the proceedings of Sir James Brooke, especially into the celebrated attack upon the Dyaks on the 31st of July, 1849. Mr. Hume supported his motion by a long speech plentifully studded with extracts from private and other correspondence. The charge brought against Sir James Brooke is, that he advised and directed the attack upon the Dyaks, of the 31st of July, which was a barbarous and cruel massacre, in order to destroy his personal enemies as Rajah of Sarawak. The whole question turned upon this point—were the slaughtered Dyaks, pirates or not? Mr. Hume held that they were not, and fortified that opinion by extracts from statements made by merchants and others conversant with the habits and customs of the tribes who swarm in the Eastern Archipelago. On the other hand Mr. HEADLAM, who led the defence of Sir James Brooke, and those who followed him, asserted most positively that the Dyaks attacked were "piratical Dyaks;" and asserted that the object of the attack was to frustrate and prevent the execution of their piratical schemes. Mr. UNQUHART varied the debate slightly; he did not state that the Dyaks were not pirates, but he stated that there was no evidence to prove they were; and then he took up the ground that if they were pirates, still the attack upon them was a violation of the law of nations. Therefore, he demanded inquiry. Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND took a new line, he attacked the character of Mr. Hume's authorities in his quaint, picturesque, and not over scrupulous fashion, but it served to make the House laugh. Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE said he knew Mr. Hume's good sense was opposed to the speech he had made as the advocate of a certain party, whereas Mr. Hume cried out, Pooh, nonsense! and the House laughed. Mr. GLADSTONE was unable to vote for the motion, but he did justice to the fairness with which Mr. Hume had brought it forward. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. CORBEN had a single-handed contest. Lord PALMERSTON reduced the question to the point, were the attacked Dyaks pirates or not? And he argued thus:—Piracy it is well known prevails in the seas round Borneo. Is it likely that these two tribes of Dyaks, the Sarebas and Sakarrans, alone are guiltless of the crime? Then he asked:—

"What is the necessity of an inquiry? (Hear, hear.) What good can result from it? (Hear, hear.) There is nothing to inquire into, except we have an inquiry such as I don't wish to pursue, as to what would be the reasons for this serious, and persevering, and malignant—(cheers)—I don't apply that word to anything in this House; but this malignant and persevering persecution of an honourable man. (Renewed cheers.) Sir, I am convinced this House will, by an overwhelming majority, negative the motion of my honourable friend, and that by so doing they will proclaim to the world that Sir James

Brooke retires from this investigation with an untarnished character and an unblemished honour. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. COBDEN argued, in reply, that the whole of Borneo, a circumference of 2000 miles, was "imported" into the discussion; and also the whole of the Indian Archipelago, an aqueous surface of 5000 or 6000 miles; that the Dyaks occupied only a particular spot on this surface; that the pirates who infested it were Malays; that Dyaks were not Malays; and that, in opposition to Lord Palmerston, he believed these particular tribes had never committed piracy against European ships. Sir James Brooke claimed the merit of being in Borneo to put down piracy. Why, then, did he not attack the Zooloos or Illanons? They would have given him some trouble, and would not have been an easy prey like these Dyaks. Colonel THOMPSON no more believed in the existence of Dyak pirates in Borneo—(*laughter*)—than he believed in dragons in Cappadocia. (*Great laughter.*) When the House divided there were—

For the motion, 19; against it, 230.
Majority against, 211.

After the second reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill on Monday night, the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne. Lord MONTAGUE would not oppose the first reading, as a matter of courtesy; but it must be understood that the principle of the bill was not thereby affirmed. We notice this simply as the first sign of opposition in the Lords. There was no discussion of the measure.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY (late Lord Ashley) moved the second reading of the Model Lodging-Houses Bill:—

"The operation of the bill would, in the first instance, be limited to boroughs and parishes not having less than a population of 10,000 persons; and it was provided that the council of any borough might adopt the act, the expense to be charged on the borough fund; that, on the requisition of ten ratepayers, churchwardens might convene a vestry to determine whether the act should be adopted; but the resolutions were not to be deemed carried unless two-thirds voted for them; that, when the act was adopted, the vestry should appoint commissioners for carrying the same into effect, and that the overseers should levy, as part of the poor's rate, such sums as the vestry should deem necessary; that vestries of two or more parishes might concur; that town-councils and commissioners might erect lodging-houses, or adapt buildings, or purchase existing houses; that if lodging-houses were considered unnecessary, or too expensive, they might be sold with the approval of the Treasury; that the council and commissioners might make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. Then came a provision which was necessary to prevent abuse, and it was to the effect that no person receiving parochial relief should be a tenant of these lodging-houses, except the relief was given on account of accident or temporary illness."

The public necessities upon which this bill is based are well known. Lord Shaftesbury entered into the whole question in detail, showing how excessively crowded lodging-houses brought on immoral habits, how a foul atmosphere necessitated the use of stimulants, and how poverty and crime act and react upon each other. The details have been so often before the public that we need do no more than allude to them. Lord Shaftesbury showed that model lodging-houses "would pay," from instances of success within his own experience. And he pointed out something much more important, namely, that unless education be accompanied with provisions for better homes for the people, it will be of little avail. The bill was read a second time, no opposition whatever being offered. Lord NORMANBY spoke in its favour. It must have been pleasant to the Earl of Shaftesbury to have his old fellow-labourer in the cause of sanitary reform again at his side.

JOTEE PERSAUD.—Lord Ellenborough again brought the case of Jotee Persaud before the House of Lords on Monday, with a view to force from the Government an inquiry into the alleged facts. He reiterated what has been previously stated, and added some allegations, which, if true, will make it difficult for the Indian Government to escape the severest censure. Lord ELLENBOROUGH distinctly stated, "not on the authority of newspapers," but on the word of respectable informants, and of private letters from Agra, that witnesses had been subjected to a series of most disgraceful and cruel persecutions, because they would not vary their depositions in favour of Jotee Persaud. Lord BROUGHTON, who made no intelligible reply, not having sufficient information, wound up his speech by promising an inquiry.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—There is a bill in the House of Commons for improving the procedure in the Courts of Law with regard to civil bills. In this measure, among other things, the system of giving tenants notice to quit before proceeding to eject is abolished. The House went into committee upon this bill during the Tuesday morning sitting; and it was objected that the abolition of the notice system ought not to be "foisted" into a bill of this kind. Great complaint was made against Ministers for "partial patchwork legislation" on the subject of tenant-right. Mr. WHITESIDE, though supporting the clause, as right in itself, thought it out of place. He made some useful remarks on the state of landlord and tenant law:—"In the reign of George III. no less than 60 acts of Parliament were passed on the relations of landlord and tenant; the law of distress

alone occupied 30, and the lawyer had to grope his way through all those acts to know what the law was. The mischief of this legislation was not taking the whole subject into consideration. The landlords and tenants in Ireland were oppressed by the number and complexity of the laws, and the greatest boon would be to condense and systematize them. (*Hear.*)" The amendment, which expunged the objectionable words from the clause, was lost by 55 to 24; and the clause carried by 56 to 20.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Prince Albert's visit to Ipswich decidedly spoiled the meeting of the Association. When he left on Friday, the town became suddenly empty, and numbers of the Associates came up to London. Restored to tranquillity, those remaining pursued their accustomed labours. In the evening, Professor Owen lectured in the Corn Exchange "On the distinction between plants and animals, and their changes of form." The lecture was illustrated by a variety of diagrams, and afforded great enjoyment and instruction to the auditory.

Saturday was the excursion day, and the Association went into the country in large parties.

Meeting again on Monday, various learned gentlemen addressed their fellows; among others Colonel Sabine "On the Kew Magnetographs"; Dr. Whewell, "On our Ignorance of the Course of the Tides"; Dr. Danbony, "On the Chemical Nomenclature of Organic Substances"; and Sir Charles Lyell and Professor Forbes "On Geology."

In the mechanical section a discussion was carried on between the advocates of Mr. Asa Whitney's project of a railway from Lake Michigan, across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and Mr. Alexander Doud's plan of a railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, through the British territories. Mr. Asa Whitney contended that the route through the "States" is the only one practicable, and intimated that the old country was too much worn out to execute so grand a project. Mr. Doud, on the other hand, defended the route through the British territories, and told Mr. Whitney that the English were quite as able to do anything great as the inhabitants of the States. Captain Fitzroy, however, advocated Mr. Whitney's plan, and stated that the general rise of the surface of the country from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains greatly facilitated the route by railway in that direction. There is a gap in the Rocky Mountains, through which alone a road could be carried. The elevation, it is true, is 7000 feet above the level of the sea; but the gradients will be found very practicable, as the prairies slope upwards on both sides.

M. Boutigny was pledged to thrust his hand into a pot of melted iron, to be prepared for this purpose at the foundry of Messrs. Ransome and May, on Tuesday evening. Accordingly, at a few minutes before seven o'clock, a large party assembled at the reception-room, and proceeded with the French philosopher to the place of fiery ordeal. A pot of glowing metal, red-hot from the furnace, being placed before M. Boutigny, this gentleman, having damped his right hand with a little water, plunged it with perfect impunity into the mass. The sensation, he assured the spectators, was one of cold rather than heat, and he gave the following *rationale* of the phenomenon:—"The moisture of the skin became converted, by heat, into that peculiar condition termed apheroidal vapour, which, being a bad conductor of heat, effectually prevented the skin from being burned."

Several ladies were invited to the president's dinner on Tuesday—for the first time. The chief object of interest, however, was Professor Airy's discourse on the approaching total eclipse of the sun. The professor said it was his intention to go to Gottenburgh to observe the phenomenon on the 28th inst., as the eclipse will not be quite total in this country.

In the physical section, this morning, a communication from Captain Johnson, R.N., was received by Colonel Sabine, on the effect of telescopic funnels of steam-ships on their compasses. Some facts were stated as the result of trials on two large iron steamships in the royal navy, which showed that when the funnels are shortened by the iron casings being dropped within each other, in the telescope form, the compass is strongly affected.

The proceedings of the association finally terminated in a flat fashion on Wednesday. The number of members who have passed the treasurer's books at Ipswich is only 711, including thirty-seven foreigners, and the sum received is £620.

After thanks had been voted to the local authorities, to the local secretaries, and to the President, the meeting adjourned till August, 1852, to be then held in Belfast.

REGAL AND OTHER FESTIVITIES.

The past week has been a perfect gala. Three State visits of Royalty in seven days is enough to turn the heads of all the man-milinery in town. Last Saturday the gilded chariot and the armed escort conveyed the Queen to the Italian Opera in the Haymarket; on Wednesday, amid great rejoicing and blaze of barbaric splendour, Victoria visited her lieges in the City; and on Thursday she proceeded

to Covent Garden after the same fashion. The opera going is an ordinary process; the visit to Guildhall has been an event.

Immense were the preparations; Guildhall was decorated up to the height of City taste—not very high, we fear. The celebrated "crypt" was so far cleansed, put in order, and made resplendent, as to afford a supper-room even for royalty.

Early in the morning of Wednesday the City streets were inconveniently crowded. The hideous design for illuminating Temple-bar was stared at by a curious and critical crowd all day. Along the whole line lamps were being hung up, gas-fittings adjusted, laurel wreaths prepared. From Temple-bar to the Mansion-house the good citizen arranged to illumine the path of the Queen. Stars of all kinds, the royal initials, political, and social, and loyal mottoes, standards, banners, union jacks floated over the roadway, wreaths of lamps around columns, and lines of them stretching along façades, transparencies, and a vast consumption of gas appeared along the whole line of streets. Great was the display of barbaric grandeur. About half-past nine o'clock the royal carriages passed through Temple-bar and reached King-street about twenty minutes to ten. The Queen was received with the usual ceremonies, and forthwith conducted to the ballroom by the authorities.

The Queen wore a white satin dress, embroidered in gold, trimmed with gold, silver, and white satin ribbons, and richly ornamented with diamonds. The head-dress was composed of poppies, golden oat and wheat ears, ornamented with diamonds. Prince Albert had donned his uniform as Captain-General and Colonel of the Artillery Company, with the ensigns of the Orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece set in diamonds.

After the Queen had taken her seat upon the throne, the orchestras struck up; but "dancing," says one present, "except mentally, was in most cases quite impossible." We do not intend to follow out the evening's performances. It is sufficient to say that they were as usual. The *Times* says there was a "genuine City mob" about the throne. The only novelties of the evening were connected with the crypt, where supper was served. The following unctuous account we extract from the *Times*:—

"In compliance with the antique character which the vaulted arches and low-crowned cells of the apartment gave to the place, the provender had invented dishes the origin of which we cannot now stop to trace, though the taste be excellent to the most modern of palates. The peacock full-feathered, and with all the glories of his shining plumage and resplendent tail—the hure de sanglier, fresh from the Forest of Ardenne, with the ancient couplet so familiar to all our Oxford men, made pleasant companionship with boudin de foie gras and truffes, and chapons à la Pompadour. Dummies in armour holding lights, which flickered from their spear-heads, lent a romantic character to the scene; and we could not but rejoice that the committee in their Christian kindness had not carried out their original idea of incarcerating policemen in these coats of mail, considering that their duties would have been extremely arduous as well as protracted."

"The tables for the Royal supper were laid out in a splendid and really tasteful manner. There was the finest Amontillado, hock of 1822, sherry (bottled for Napoleon) 105 years old, which then cost £600 a butt, and muscatel and paxarète, sillery and sparkling champagne, gave proofs of the taste of the Messrs. Staples. The wine glasses (made for the occasion) had the Royal crown, the City shield, and the globe (as typifying all nations) engraved with intervening groups of corn, fruit, and flowers, emblematic of the various portions of Europe. The doyleys were of pale green Genoa velvet, richly embroidered with devices of Peace and Plenty; the Royal crown in the centre, encircled with the national flags of England, France, Austria, Turkey, the United States, &c., and the arms of the city of London. The dessert plates, of 'Rose du Barri,' had the Royal arms and those of the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales on each side; the arms of the City, and of the East India Company, and a surrounding wreath of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The bills of fare were of delicate pale gold satin, with an embossed border, showing the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the arms of the city of London in relief. The napkins were of the finest Scotch damask, tastefully embroidered and trimmed with rich lace."

The Queen left this region of ostentatious loyalty and high living about one o'clock, attended by the usual cheering crowd who assemble on such occasions.

The annual Scottish fête, in Holland-park, commenced on Thursday. The games began about one o'clock; but the rain began also, and competed with the players for possession of the ground. Nevertheless the performers continued, in spite of the weather the band played, the bagpipers struck up, the spectators stood it out as well as they could; but it was altogether a dreary day. A "Strathspey" was started by kilted dancers upon a platform rendered slippery by rain, and the consequence was that down came several of them, to the great amusement of the company. Then "the light putting stone" was tried during a blink of sunshine, by a party of Highland competitors, the best men hurling it forward with immense vigour. To "the putting stone" succeeded a highly effective and interesting display

The opera Guildhall

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of what was once an English sport called "quarter-staff;" but which has now fallen into disuse among us, and is practised chiefly in France. To the quarter-staff succeeded a description of Indian club exercise by Mr. Harrison, the interest of which lies in the apparent ease with which wooden clubs of immense size, and weighing 30lb. and even 37lb., are wielded. Hardly was this over, before the rain again descended. When it ceased for a while, there was a foot race, "tossing the caber," some capital wrestling, broadsword playing, and a race in sacks, concluded the amusements of the day.

The meeting of the Institute of Actuaries, and the subsequent dinner at Richmond, to which the foreign actuaries and managers of life and fire insurance companies now in town were invited, is not the least interesting among those festivals which we have entitled "international." But what and who are the "Institute of Actuaries"? It is a society of recent formation, chiefly "for the purpose of elevating the attainments and status and promoting the general efficiency of all who are engaged in occupations connected with the pursuits of an actuary; and for the extension and improvement of the data and methods of the science which has its origin in the application of the doctrine of probabilities to the affairs of life, and from which life assurance, annuity, reversionary interest, and other analogous institutions derive their principles of operation. It embraces, as its peculiar province of inquiry, all monetary questions involving a consideration of the separate or combined effects of interest and probability."

At the meeting for discussion, some remarkable statistics were furnished by the gentlemen present, respecting the state of assurance generally in England and abroad. The *Times* gives the following summary:—

"The amount of new business done by the English life assurance companies now exceeds £15,000,000 in the year, and the total amount of the sums assured is not less than £150,000,000. The total amount of duty received in 1850, in Great Britain and Ireland, from fire assurances, was £1,171,629 10s., representing a sum assured of £784,086,535, besides £61,805,427 farming-stock, which is exempt from duty, making a total of £842,891,960. This large amount is steadily on the increase, since 1844 the increase being at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and within the last two years 2-786 per cent. per annum. At the beginning of 1850, there were no less than 207 companies for various branches of assurance, and of 121 of these the guaranteed capital was computed at about £93,000,000. The progress of fire assurances in France has been most remarkable. The earliest of the existing proprietary companies was only established in 1819, yet the amount of fire insurances in force at the end of 1850, in the 13 proprietary companies alone, was upwards of £968,800,000, and the amount of the annual premiums thereon, £827,500. In the course of the year £415,000 was paid for losses. It is computed by M. Duproca that the amount of fire insurance in France exceeds £1,300,000,000, being 50 per cent. more than that in Great Britain. Life assurance in France has not been so actively pressed. Three or four of the old proprietary companies assure sums payable on death; but the largest business is in the Mutual Tontine Association for the assurance of sums payable after fixed periods. At the end of 1849, the number of subscriptions of this kind in the different societies was nearly £16,000,000. The annual payments received and accumulated and invested in Government stock amounted to £5,000,000. The maritime assurances in France are increasing, and are calculated by M. le Capitain Lafonde to be £50,000,000. There also exist in France several hail insurance companies, and for risks of mortality among cattle, accidental death, and even the costs of law proceedings. Of German assurances Herr Masais gives the following summary to the Institute:—£286,000,000 against the risks of fire by proprietary companies, £100,000,000 by mutual assurance companies, £429,000,000 by municipal associations assuring only immovable property, £100,000,000 against accidents by land and sea, £9,000,000 on losses and reversions, £1,400,000 on life annuities, £11,000,000 against hail, £200,000 against the mortality of cattle. In returns for 1849, received from Herr Hopf, manager of the leading company for fire and life assurance at Gotha, the sums insured against fire in one mutual and six proprietary companies are given as nearly £214,000,000, besides £42,000,000 by one of these companies against the risk of transport of goods. The annual premiums these companies received were upwards of £460,000. The assurance companies in Holland are 142 in number; but many of them are of small importance, the principal being for marine assurance. In Belgium there are 19 leading companies, one or two assuring largely on lives and against fire risks. A very rapid extension of the system is also taking place in America; and New York, Boston, and Philadelphia possess no less than 116 companies."

The dinner at Richmond was, of course, not for discussion but compliments. Lord Overstone appropriately presided, and made several speeches, and spoke some striking words. He gave the actuary an important post in society:—

"The actuary, as he understood that term, was engaged in investigating the varied and complicated phenomena of active life, and especially the casualties, or, as they were generally called, the accidents to which person and property were exposed. It was his business from confusion to educe order and regularity—to arrive at some knowledge of the laws by which apparently lawless events were directed—and on the knowledge so obtained to form regulations and institutions which might

contribute to the safety of society, to the progress of the best interests of man, and to the advancement of civilization. (*Cheers*.) The actuary sought to enable men in their private affairs to steer as certainly among the casualties of life, as the mariner, he hoped, would soon be enabled to do amidst those of the ocean. (*Cheers*.)"

Mr. Kennedy, who responded to the toast, "Prosperity to the Assurance Interests of the World," on the part of the United States delivered a very interesting speech. He said:—

"He represented in that company a youthful nation, hardly yet out of the leading-strings of its parent to whom it owed all honour and respect. They were hardly yet out of their swaddling-clothes, and, perhaps, like other children, they were rather fond of boasting even in the presence of their parent—(*cheers and laughter*); but he asked the company to attribute their faults to their youth, and to remember that their extraordinary natural growth brought about by circumstances which neither they nor any other human power could control—(*cheers*)—had increased them in numbers and prosperity beyond anything that history could parallel. (*Cheers*.) There was nothing peculiarly great, or glorious, or honourable, in the causes producing this state of affairs. Their greatest efforts had been directed to know themselves—(*cheers*)—and they were the first nation that had ever made the numbering of the people at the outset a part of their constitutional and fundamental laws. (*Hear, hear.*) They had found that principle of so much value that they had branched into correlative subjects of inquiry. As early as 1810, the statistics of their agriculture and of their manufactures had been taken, it being considered that, next to knowing the numbers of the people, it was necessary to know their various conditions, in order that legislation might be carried on with enlightened views, and that the progress of the country might be accurately ascertained. (*Hear.*) From that time till the present they had kept these objects in view; and in their last census, in which he had the honour to participate as superintendent, the age, sex, colour, condition, birthplace, trade, degree of education, of every being, white or black, free or slave, were given. The details of their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were collected, and presented results deeply interesting to a society like this. (*Hear, hear.*) With reference to the statistics of longevity, they had viewed with great interest the progress which the actuaries of England had made; and instead of retarding them in their progress, they were willing to help them along and to proceed at the same rate themselves, if not a little faster. (*Cheers and laughter.*)"

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The President of the Republic has been making a speech at Beauvais. He was present at a banquet in honour of Jeanne Hachette, the heroine of Beauvais, whose statue was inaugurated that day, and delivered the following address in reply to the mayor:—

"Gentlemen.—The honourable Mayor of Beauvais will pardon me if I limit myself to a plain expression of thanks, for the flattering words which he has just addressed to me. In replying to them I should be afraid of altering the religious character of this festival, which, by the commemoration of a glorious feat accomplished in this city, offers a high historical lesson. It is encouraging to think that in extreme dangers Providence reserves often to a single being the privilege of being the instrument of preservation for all, and in certain circumstances has even chosen that instrument from among the weaker sex, as if by the frailty of the envelope to prove still better the empire of the soul over human affairs, and to show that a cause does not perish, when it has for guides an ardent faith, an inspired devotion, a profound conviction. Thus, in the 16th century, with a few years' interval, two women, obscure in origin but animated by the sacred fire, Jeanne d'Arc, and Jeanne Hachette, appear at the most desperate moment to fulfil a holy mission. The one has the miraculous glory of delivering France from a foreign yoke; the other inflicts the shame of retreat upon a prince, who, notwithstanding the splendour and extent of his power, was only a rebel wader of civil war. And yet to what do the actions of these women reduce themselves? They did no more than show to the French the path of honour and duty, and how to march in it at their head. Similar examples ought to be honoured, perpetuated. Accordingly, I am happy to think that it was the Emperor Napoleon, who, in 1806, reestablished the ancient usage, long interrupted, of celebrating the raising of the siege of Beauvais. For in his eyes France was not a factitious country, born of yesterday, confined in the narrow limits of a single epoch or a single party: but she was the nation great by eight hundred years of monarchy, not less great after ten years of revolution; labouring for the fusion of all old and new interests, and adopting all glories without exception of time or of cause. We have all inherited these sentiments, for I see here representatives of all parties; they come with me to render homage to the warlike virtue of an epoch—to the heroism of a woman. Let us drink a toast to the memory of Jeanne Hachette."

Of course, loud cheers followed, and in the presence of the statue of a heroine and the representative of a hero of France, the auditory could not abstain from cries of "Vive Napoleon!" plentifully mingled with cries of "Vive le President!"

But the event of the week which throws all the rest into the shade, is the presentation of M. de Tocqueville's report on Revision, on Tuesday last. We have the document before us. It is divided into two parts. The first examines the necessity of revision, the second the propositions for revision. He declares that the constitution is bad, unstable, stormy, the cause of all agitation. The two principal faults which he points out are precisely those which give

most offence to the Ultra-republicans—the election by departments, and the erection of the President of the Republic and the Assembly of the Republic by their election into two jealous and opposing powers. He denounces the conduct of the Government in pushing an illegal candidature, that of Louis Napoleon, and declares that many who call so loudly for revision, in reality only want agitation. But, in spite of all that can be urged—and he puts the cases fairly on all sides—he concludes that revision may be dangerous, but that it is necessary; and that among the many dangers, formidable dangers, with which the future is pregnant, that of assembling the constituent is the least. He makes the following emphatic declaration:—

"The point upon which the committee has been unanimous is this:—If, in spite of all legal efforts towards unanimity, by making such mutual concessions as are compatible with the dignity and sincerity of opinions, the attempt should fail, should the Assembly not provide a sufficient number of votes for the legal revision—if, in a word, the constitution remains, it must be strictly and universally obeyed. On this point the commission, which was divided on so many others, is unanimous, and we entertain the firm conviction that the same unanimity will be manifested by the Assembly. It is requisite that every one should understand that a legal attempt to reform a constitution gives, if it fails, to the latter a new consecration."

And he adds further to the force of this:—

"We expect the administration, and even all parties, to conform themselves to this view, and that they will remember that any attempt having for object to urge on the people to unconstitutional measures, from the moment that a legal revision of the constitution cannot be attained, would not only be unseemly and irregular, but criminal."

The second part, which consists of an examination of the rival propositions, and gives the reasons for their rejection, terminates in these words:—

"There remained the joint proposition of 233 of our colleagues; those of that number who form part of the commission having themselves declared that the wording drawn up by them and their political friends had only for object the expression of a general idea, and could only serve as an element, at most as a basis for a definitive resolution, that wording has been set aside, and our honourable President has submitted to us the following proposition:—

"The Legislative Assembly, having considered the 11th article of the Constitution, expresses a wish that the Constitution should be revised in totality, conformably to this article."

"This wording, which contains and clearly defines (*precise*) the opinions of the majority, which we have made known to you, has been adopted by nine votes against six. We have been charged to submit it to you for your adoption."

The department of the "Dordogne" having had a representative to elect, has just given the signal of abstaining from voting. This doctrine of abstaining from voting is upheld by the Democratic-Socialist press, on the ground that to vote whilst the law of May 31 is still in existence, would give a sanction to that restrictive law. It is expected that the department of the "Nord," which has likewise a representative to elect, will abstain from voting. Already the democratic press of that department has manifested a strong opinion to that effect.

Pius IX., anxious for the salvation of his French flock, whom he believes to be following the road of Socialist perdition, has just summoned a certain number of the French bishops and other members of the high clergy to come to Rome, there to receive salutary instructions from the Holy Father.

A printer of Nantes, in the service of the Jesuits, printing all their little publications destined to deceive the people, and to resuscitate superstition with all its horrors, has just been sentenced to twenty years' hard labour for fraudulent bankruptcy.

At the Conferences of Dresden, Austria, in consequence of her entering the German Bund with both her German and non-German possessions, would secure to herself a preponderance in German affairs. Prussia, having on this ground been superseded, has now had recourse to a subterfuge, endeavouring to withdraw from the German Bund her non-German provinces, in order to preserve her right of peace and war without the German Unity, in which she is eclipsed by her rival. By so doing she intends to deprive Austria of her strongest argument for entering the Bund with all her possessions, thus reducing her to a member of that Bund, representing a population of about 6,000,000 only, instead of 36,000,000. But, "à bon chat bon rat" as the French proverb says ("Tit for tat"). To this Prussian move the Cabinet of Vienna at once replied:—

"When in 1848 the Prussian provinces entered the Bund, they could not be admitted without the unanimity of voices; and, therefore, now they must obtain the same unanimity for their withdrawal."

By this we can easily see that the difficulty is far from being promptly settled; it is a topic which will occupy the German policy at least a whole year, and will perhaps not be resolved without active interference from a quarter least palatable to German Sovereigns.

A Leipzig journal contains the information that the military committee will propose to the Engere

Rath to concentrate two armies of observation on the banks of the Rhine, one being stationed on the left bank. Each of them to number 40,000 men, and to be composed solely of Prussian troops. A third corps to be stationed in the North of Germany, as a kind of reserve for the armies on the Rhine. All three to be paid and provisioned at the expense of the confederation.

The Emperor of Russia has lately promulgated a new ukase, prohibiting citizens from possessing silver ingots. By virtue of this ukase they are compelled to sell them in a given time; and should they not find purchasers, they are then obliged to deliver them up to the Treasury for the price of 80 kopeiks (2s. 8d.) the oz. Their exportation is, at the same time, unconditionally prohibited. As the Russian nobility are amply provided with silver ingots, and in all probability will be unable to get rid of their stock by private sale, the Government will, for a mere nominal sum, possess itself of all the mass of that precious metal. It is to be expected that smuggling on a very large scale will be carried on at the frontier, for the Austrian speculators will gladly give at least 4s. the oz. The former ukases concerning the costume and usages of the Russian Jews are carried out with unabated rigour. Frequent domiciliary visits to that effect are made; and it often happens that the Jewish women are even examined in the open streets, and if found violating the law, they have their heads shaved and are taken into custody.

The Austrians are beginning to find that no administrative measure coming from Vienna will be likely to satisfy the Hungarian people who have been accustomed for centuries to govern themselves; and that, unless some account be taken of the former privileges of the nation, no army will be large enough to keep down the spirit of resistance. No concessions of a popular kind can be expected from the present Government; yet the expediency of introducing, in addition to the new fiscal burdens, the vexatious horrors of the passport system, is by no means so clear. For it should be remembered that, in this particular, Hungary, up to the year 1849, stood alone on the European continent, enjoying the peculiar favour of admitting travellers without a passport, so that the recent infliction of that nuisance upon the people weighs as heavily upon them as it would upon the natives of Kent or Middlesex. Among the complaints which are heard most frequently from that unfortunate country, this is the most loud and general; all classes are affected alike by this evil, but chiefly the poor, who, ere they can proceed to a neighbouring market, must lose their time and money in procuring the requisite documents from the chief of the district, who, perhaps, live miles off. As to the richer classes, they are content to stop at home, knowing that an application for a passport across the frontier would be useless.

The Viennese correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states, that the obstacle to the release of Kossuth lies in his refusal to comply with the two demands made by the Austrian Government. These are—first, that he deliver up, or cause to be delivered up, the crown of St. Stephen; and, secondly, give up all claims to the two millions of which he is accused of having robbed the exchequer. His acceptance of these terms would be the signal for his release, but hitherto he has remained inflexible.

The young Aldboroughs, captured by the Austrians at Leghorn, for possessing a private printing-press, from which they issued insurrectionary pamphlets, are still kept in close confinement. They are to be tried as soon as soon as the "voluminous correspondence," said to have been seized in their house, can be reduced within comprehensible limits. The *Times* correspondent furnishes some reports upon the subject:—

"It was rumoured yesterday, June 27, that one of the brothers had made revelations against the other, or, as it is called with us, 'turned King's evidence;' but I am anxious to state that such is not the case, and that all the young man has avowed relates to the manner in which the printing-press and materials were conveyed into the house by the agency of a certain Jew at Pisa. He refuses to admit any participation, either on his own part or that of his relatives, with the Mazzini committee, and asserts that their plan was limited to creating an insurrection, or rather preparing the minds of the public for a movement at Leghorn, when the proper period was arrived. The correspondence found on the premises is very voluminous; but, as much of it is in English, the translation into Italian causes some delay, and no period for the trial taking place can be fixed until that duty is performed. The other evidence is patent, consisting of the arms, printing materials, and the numbers of a treasonable publication found in the villa. But as the main object of the prosecution is not so much to visit on these misguided young men the full penalty of their crimes, as to show the ramifications of the Mazzini plot, no pains are neglected to examine every supposed proof, and each scrap of paper is carefully investigated. No doubt the conspirators availed themselves of the delay used in forcing the doors of the villa, to burn the most important documents; but still a mass of papers was discovered, and if there are proofs of guilt it is there they will be found."

The British Consuls, Mr. Macbean and Mr. Scarlett, have been doing their utmost to save the lives of

the young men; and a British war steamer had entered the port. The Austrians have declared Leghorn in a state of siege, and will try the prisoners before a court-martial. Some interesting particulars are given by the correspondent above quoted respecting the Aldborough family:—

"The late Lord Aldborough married, as he afterwards alleged, when a minor, a lady in England, by whom he had four children, the eldest of whom now, I believe, bears the title. He then ran away with a married lady; and lastly, he married at Paris, at the British Embassy, the mother of the young men now confined, and alleged to the last day of his life that she only was his legal wife. He took care to show his affection by making his will in her favour, leaving all he had the power to dispose of, first as to Lady Aldborough, his wedded wife, and next, in case any doubt was thrown on the marriage, to the same person in her maiden name, as Maria Arundel, if my memory serves me rightly. The property in question amounts to £9000 a year, but the debts affecting it reach the enormous sum of £150,000; so that when the result of the sale ordered by the Commissioners of Encumbered Estates at Dublin becomes known, it is possible that nothing will be forthcoming for the widow or the legal heir, whoever he may be."

A CASE FOR LORD PALMERSTON.

"Hungarus" publishes in the *Daily News* a letter from Louis Kossuth to the American Chargé des Affaires at Constantinople, respecting the late deportation of Hungarian refugees from Turkey. It appears that twenty-three men who followed the fortunes of Kossuth out of personal devotion to him, were until lately with him at Kutaiya. It was determined the other day to liberate eighteen of these exiles. They protested against being separated from their chief; but an "Austrian commissary" appeared, threatened force, and they were compelled to depart. At the same time a request of Kossuth, that his wife and children should be permitted to proceed to America, was refused. Now, Lord Palmerston claims some credit for this liberation—if a forced separation, effected by an Austrian commissary in Turkey, can be called a liberation. What part did he play? Did he sanction the intervention of the Austrian policeman? We should much like to know.

As for Kossuth, he is in a lamentable plight, and writes most despondingly of his prospects:—

"Of course, all the contestation about the 'September and no longer,' as the term of my detention, is mere humbug; may more, it is affront added to oppression. Has the Porte given the assurance to the United States that such a day of September next you can take me without any further application on board an American ship? Of course no. Be, therefore, sure of this, my dear sir, it is mere humbug. The real value of their words I have had opportunity enough to appreciate. Full well I understand the case. I am doomed to perish at Kutaiya—to fall a victim here to the fears of abominable Austria. There are many ways to come to that end, now that the companions of my prison, they who have accompanied me by free choice, with the agreement of the Porte, hither, are by force torn away from my side, and I stand almost forsaken—alone! Well, I will look to for myself, and meet the worst if needs be."

THE KAFIR WAR.

We have Cape papers up to the 31st of May. The news is anything but encouraging. Sir Harry Smith still remained at King William's Town, from which place he has continued to send out patrolling columns in different directions, constantly harassing the hostile Kafirs, driving them from their strongholds, destroying their kraals, and occasionally capturing some of their cattle. Except in one instance, the Kafirs have avoided an engagement with the troops, having been rendered by frequent defeats more cautious than they showed themselves at the commencement of the war.

While these movements have been going on in British Kaffraria, a sudden change of weather has occurred, followed by important results. On the 4th instant, the drought which had before prevailed in and beyond the frontier districts, was succeeded by heavy falls of rain in some places, and of snow in others. In and about Colesberg, the Orange River Sovereignty, and the mountainous parts of Kafirland, the ground has been covered with snow, and the weather has been extremely inclement. The cattle and sheep in Albany and the neighbouring districts have perished by thousands. The Amatola mountains have been covered with snow to their bases, and the Kafirs have been compelled to leave them and drive their cattle to the low grounds. Some, it would appear, have proceeded eastward, across the Kei; others have driven their herds northward into Tamboukileland; and a considerable number have entered the colony across the Keiskamma. Marauding bands of Kafirs, more numerous and daring than they have before shown themselves, have within the past month spread over the frontier districts, from the Orange River to the sea. Several farmers have been killed in the district of Albert; others have been obliged to quit their farms or camps and retire into the interior of the colony. In Albany, several farmhouses have been burnt in the vicinity of Graham's Town, some wagon trains attacked, and numerous depredations committed. The Kat River

district and the adjoining country have been again occupied by the Kafirs and rebel Hottentots, who have repossessed themselves of Fort Armstrong. A body of them was attacked and routed, with considerable loss, by a small force under Captain Fisher, the officer commanding at Eland's Post. Major-General Somerset himself subsequently moved into that district, with about 900 men, and took post in the Blinkwater, and afterwards at Philoipon, in the Kat River Settlement, but found himself still unable to check the ravages of the numerous hordes of marauders by whom the country was infested. The colonial patrols had also been active and frequently successful in pursuit of the plunderers, but were worn out by the incessant and laborious exertions required of them. The mails have been twice cut off between Graham's Town and King William's Town.

The Tamboukie marauders have been beaten by Field-Commandant Joubert and the Colesberg burghers.

In the Sovereignty beyond the Orange River the state of affairs has become extremely critical. Hostilities have broken out among the native tribes, some of whom claim the protection of the local government, on the ground of services rendered to it in suppressing other disturbances last year. The principal tribes engaged are the Korannas under the chief Gert Taaybosch, the Barolongs under Moroko, the Lighoyas under Molitzani, and, it was feared, the numerous tribe of Basutis under Moshesh. The course which Major Warden, the British Resident, would take was uncertain; but apprehensions were entertained that much disorder and bloodshed would ensue in that province.

As an illustration of the state of the frontier, it is reported that two officers of the 91st lately arrived, who wished to go to Fort Hare from King William's Town, a distance of 14 miles, were compelled to return to Buffalo Mouth, and to proceed by sea to Port Elizabeth, whence they marched to Graham's Town, 100 miles, escorted by Fingoes, and then had a dangerous journey before them—thus making a *détour* of 500 miles.

The Seventy-fourth Highlanders arrived at the Cape, May 12.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

The arrival of the America brings news from the United States up to June 25:—

Commodore Aulick, of the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, has sailed from San Francisco for Japan, with full instructions to open a commercial intercourse with that kingdom, if possible. He takes with him a number of shipwrecked Japanese. Meanwhile, both California and the older states look with longing eyes towards the Sandwich Islands—the chief depot and entrepot for American whalers, and the halfway house to Asia. "Westward the march of empire takes its way."

A terrible storm occurred at Highland Prairie, near Chicago, a few days since. Twenty-five houses were blown down, and three persons killed. The cholera is still fatal on the western rivers, chiefly among immigrants. The weekly deaths by this plague are also numerous at New Orleans, St. Louis, and other river cities. Mrs. Parker, an actress, died of cholera at St. Louis last week, and Mrs. Blanche, another actress, was killed on the same day in the St. Louis theatre, by a weight falling on her behind the scenes. At Gloucester, New Jersey, on Sunday, Mr. Isaac Hughes, a farmer, was choked to death by his brother-in-law, the latter being intoxicated.

A correspondent of the *New York Courier*, alluding to the mortality in that city, says:—"I would call your attention to the statistics obtained from the City Inspector's Annual Reports, which show that the rate of mortality has increased since the year 1835:—

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	
1835	270,089	6,608	1 in 40
1840	312,710	7,868	1 in 39
1845	371,223	9,886	1 in 37
1850	515,394	15,394	1 in 33

Orcutt, one of the gang of incendiaries at Utica, New York, is condemned to death. He has confessed, implicating several others in a large number of acts of arson. Mr. Freeman, of Portland, shot his wife on Sunday evening, and afterwards cut his own throat. The steamer *Sultana*, with a valuable cargo, has been burnt at St. Louis; loss 90,000 dollars; six persons lost their lives. A row of six stores in St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the same day; loss 60,000 dollars. The arrivals of immigrants from Europe average from 1000 to 3000 daily. At Uniontown, on Tuesday night, the stables of Swan's Hotel were burnt down, when twenty-six horses perished in the flames. Mr. T. Sother, of Hanover, Virginia, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for whipping one of his slaves to death. Three Indians, confined in prison at Tampa, Florida, hung themselves in the gaol about 10 days since. At Middletown last week, the conductor of a railway train and several cattle were killed by the cars running off the track. At Providence on Tuesday, an Irishman named Hannegan murdered his wife with an axe, and has, thus far, escaped pursuit. The sum of 10,000 dollars has been liberally contributed by the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, for the support of the wife and children of Mr. Terry, late editor of the *Virginian*, who was killed in the recent doubly tragical affray in that town. Eight thousand dollars in cash were obtained in eight hours after the subscription was started. Mrs. Terry was a Miss Stockton of New Jersey. A fire occurred in Broadway, No. 149, New York, last week; loss nearly 100,000 dollars. Three fine stores were burnt down. Another in West-street, which con-

sumed five buildings, loss 50,000 dollars. Fifteen horse-stealers had been pursued and shot by citizens near Trinity River; twelve of the thieves were Indians, and three were whites who had organized the savage banditti and acted as their leaders. They had stolen fifty horses from one "coral"—that of Messrs. Peaseley and Lockhart.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE YEARS AND QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5, 1850, AND JULY 5, 1851, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF.

YEARS ENDED JULY 5.

	1850.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	18,710,191	18,715,072	£	£
Excise.....	13,096,336	13,219,609	122,273	25,122
Stamps.....	6,325,499	6,040,219	..	285,280
Taxes.....	4,311,530	4,322,681	..	28,849
Property-tax.....	5,459,845	5,353,425	..	106,418
Post-office.....	817,000	821,000	74,000	..
Crown Lands.....	160,000	150,000	..	10,000
Miscellaneous.....	209,744	162,333	..	47,411
Total Ord. Rev.....	49,161,116	48,854,369	196,273	503,050
Imprest and other Money.....	682,807	655,396	..	27,411
Repayments of Advances.....	570,797	694,246	123,449	—
Total Income.....	50,414,750	50,204,011	319,722	520,461
Deduct Increase.....	..	..	319,722	..
Decrease on the Year.....	..	..	..	210,739

QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5.

	1850.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	4,333,708	4,318,218	£	£
Excise.....	3,325,225	3,419,810	94,585	15,490
Stamps.....	1,590,767	1,525,492	..	65,275
Taxes.....	2,073,281	2,045,331	..	28,550
Property-tax.....	1,096,835	970,881	..	49,954
Post-office.....	210,000	210,000	30,000	..
Crown Lands.....	40,000	30,000	..	10,000
Miscellaneous.....	81,474	91,941	9,767	..
Total Ord. Rev.....	12,681,290	12,647,873	134,352	168,769
Imprest Money, &c.....	135,827	139,770	3,943	..
Repayments of Advances.....	188,289	123,409	..	64,880
Total Income.....	13,005,406	12,910,052	138,295	233,619
Deduct Increase.....	..	..	138,295	..
Decrease on the Quarter.....	..	..	..	95,324

THE DISTRESSED BISHOPS.

Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, has written to the *Times* to explain away the allegations made by Mr. Horsman respecting the Horfield estate. He writes:—

"I declare that every assertion attributed to Mr. Mr. Horsman respecting the estate of Horfield-manor, in which I am concerned, is either directly untrue or is so distorted from the truth as to convey to the House an impression opposite to that which the facts, if fairly stated, would have produced."

"In the first place," he continues, "it is asserted that Bishop Allen, the last diocesan of Bristol, received the see under a pledge given to Lord Melbourne that he would not renew the lease of Horfield. This statement is the very reverse of truth. Lord Melbourne, to whom the circumstances of the lease had been made known from another quarter, expressly told the bishop that he was at liberty to lease this estate as other bishops had done. This fact I heard from Bishop Allen himself, who accordingly was in treaty for the renewal; but before that could be effected he was translated to Ely. The letter which he wrote to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners when Bishop of Ely, in which Horfield is mentioned, implies only that he had been consulted about the arrangements to be made for his successor (being offended at the omission), he should have advised that Horfield, the immediate lapse of which was expected, should be devoted to the expense of a new episcopal residence in place of that destroyed in the Bristol riots; nor has that letter any bearing upon the matter which Mr. Horsman wishes it to prove."

The *Times*, in a leading article, however, quotes the original letter from Bishop Allen, and the words he used were these:—

"As I was prepared to have recommended the Horfield property in the diocese of Bristol to be assigned over to the Commissioners for the building of a palace, and for other purposes under the act, so, in my own case, I can have no objection, it being my decided opinion that neither of these leases should be renewed for lives, and that upon their expiration the fines, for the full term of twenty-one years, should be at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for general purposes. This is something more," says the *Times*, "than saying, as the Bishop represents, that Horfield ought to have been applied to the building of the episcopal palace, and is certainly a censure by relation of the conduct of any bishop who should renew the lease even under the then circumstances of the see."

Dr. Monk declares that the estate came into his hands fifteen years ago, upon the union of the sees of Bristol and Gloucester, "perfectly free from any engagement or understanding which distinguishes it from any other property of the see." Mr. Horsman's story of the communications between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and himself in 1842, upon Horfield, the Bishop declares to be a fiction. He did not know that they had the property under consideration until 1846; and, with respect to the offer of £11,500 for the bishop's interest in the estate, he says, that except the fact itself, all Mr. Horsman has to say is "also pure fiction":—

"The plain fact is, that an overture had been made, and a specific fine offered me, for a new lease of the estate. I was wishing for a considerable time to carry out an object of diocesan improvement which I had much at heart; and it struck me that an opportunity was offered for combining two objects—the improvement of Horfield, the benefit to the funds of the Commission, and the erection of parsonages in small livings. It had been intimated to me that the Commissioners were desirous of such an arrangement. I therefore proposed to assign them my whole interest on terms somewhat more favourable to them, having previously broken off the negotiation for renewal. For my conduct in this transaction I received the handsomest thanks of the board."

He accuses Mr. Murray, the late defaulting secretary and "evil genius" of the Commission, of having given rise to the notion, that he, Dr. Monk, was prevented, by "some engagement, or understanding, or moral obligation" (Mr. Murray's words), from leasing Horfield like other estates.

"In 1849, a short time after a mutual release from the agreement had been executed by the Commissioners and myself, the lease expired by the death of the remaining life, and I found myself in the full possession of this property, consisting partly of land in possession, partly copyholds, and partly rent charge. I immediately resolved to resign a piece of preferment which I held in commendam of about the same yearly income as Horfield—an act perfectly spontaneous on my part. I had then three great objects in view, which were anything but selfish in their nature. I wished to commute the manorial rights for land—to set an example in the parish of effectual draining and other agricultural improvements—and to provide for the future augmentation of the living by giving to it prospectively the tithe rent-charge. All these objects could be accomplished by a lease, of which I myself might retain the control; and, as I understood and still understand this matter, they could have been attained in no other way than by a lease, the two first requiring a large expenditure of money, and the time when the third might take effect being uncertain. I did, therefore, grant a lease for three lives (though not of my own children) to my secretary. Besides the motives stated, there was a sort of necessity for such a step, arising from the insinuations broached by Mr. Murray. When the power of carrying out my avowed objects was in my hands, I hesitated to grant a lease, it would have been believed that there was ground for the idea that I was withheld by some mysterious cause from leasing this estate, and I should have been thus exposed to the vile suspicion of having proposed to sell to the Commissioners a right which I could not have exercised."

He then tells us that he has received "no emolument from Horfield beyond £36 reserved rent." So much for one bishop, we leave him in perfect confidence in the hands of Mr. Horsman.

The next bishop who comes before us in a distressed condition, and hampered with a superabundance of property, is Charles James Blomfield. He has a mighty estate in London, notably at Paddington. Sir Benjamin Hall has written to the *Times* on the subject of the Paddington estate, in which he shows that the income derived from that estate is what may be called a mysterious or unknown quantity. The "evil genius of the Commission," Mr. Murray, again comes before the public as the accuser of the bishops. Quoting from his evidence, Sir Benjamin arrives at these two facts: that the return of 1843 was "very fallacious," that it was "made by the bishops themselves," and that the "net was struck from the gross by themselves."

In the return of 1843, the return sets down the income derived from Paddington at £6376; and as the net income of the see was set down at £12,481, "the net income of the whole rich see of London (exclusive of Paddington) was, according to the bishop's return, not more than £6105 in the year 1843." The income of the Paddington estate is now set down, on parliamentary authority, at £8941. Having stated this, Sir Benjamin proceeds:—

"When the late Mr. Sidney Smith was asked, 'What do you suppose may be the amount of the Bishop of London's income?' he replied, 'There is but one man who knows.' In 1836, the Bishop of London was the great obstacle to the payment of fixed incomes to the bishops, and to the management of the property of the sees being vested in the hands of a commission, and such (as I understand) he still continues; but (notwithstanding all his opposition) I believe the time is coming when the laity will insist upon knowing the exact value of the immense property of their Church, how it is leased, how it is managed, and how it is appropriated; and I believe the debate of Tuesday last has hastened the consummation of this long-desired and legitimate object."

And he then asks:—

"Will his lordship be so good as to answer the following very plain and intelligible questions which I put to the House of Commons on Tuesday last, and which, therefore, his lordship has had ample time to consider? On Saturday, May 30, 1837, it was resolved by the episcopal body that £10,000, with two palaces, London-house and Fulham, was an ample income to maintain the dignity of the see, and such should be the income assigned to the see on the next avoidance. If that sum was sufficient for the next bishop, why is it not sufficient for the present bishop? Why has the bishop, according to his own returns, received in the last fourteen years no less than a net sum of £77,259 over and above the income assigned to the see? and why did he also, in 1848, appropriate to himself a net income of £23,975, being exactly £13,975 more than he declared was amply sufficient for a Bishop of London to enjoy?"

This is pretty well for one week's revelations. But this is not all. The direct effects of the debate on Lord Blandford's motion do not stop there. Another writer, under the signature of "H," enters the field and breaks a lance with the Lord Bishop of Durham, whose liberality, not so much of purse as of conscience, we had occasion to applaud last week. "H" writes a very sprightly letter on the difficulty of assailing, or rather effectually damaging bishops in general; and then selects the Lord John's correspondent, because he knows nothing of him personally, and because he concludes, "from his having been selected by the Premier as his bottle-holder on the occasion of the late Papal aggression, that he is a perfectly virtuous, learned, and disinterested Christian—a pattern prelate, in short, who has no cause to complain if the bushel be removed from his light."

"It was decided by act of Parliament in 1836," continues "H," "that the future income of this Bishop of Durham should be £8000 a-year. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were to make this arrangement, required from him a statement of the gross revenues of his see. They then permitted him to make every deduction that could possibly be desired by him, and finding that the net revenue considerably exceeded £22,000 a-year, they finally proposed that he should pay annually to them £14,000, to be applied to the establishment of other bishoprics, and that he should retain the balance for himself. To this the Bishop loudly and pertinaciously demurred. He said that £14,000 was far too large a deduction—that in the years 1837 and 1838 the revenue of the see would certainly not leave him, after such a deduction, anything like £8000 a-year, and that having calculated and arranged his expenses on the assumption that his income would be £8000 a-year, he had a right to be assured at least that sum. The Commissioners, moved by his importunity, gave way, and ultimately fixed the annual payment to be made by him to them at £13,000 a-year."

"Two septennial periods have since elapsed, and we now can judge how far the calculations submitted by the Bishop of Durham in 1836-37 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have enabled those functionaries to carry out the intentions of Parliament, that his lordship's yearly income should in future be, as nearly as possible, £8000."

"During the first septennial period, from 1837 to 1843, we find that his average yearly income has been £11,793 4s. 1d.; in 1837 and 1838, the two years in which his man of business proved to the Commissioners that he would receive nothing like £8000 a-year, we find that his income averaged £10,233 15s. 8d.; and during the last septennial period, from 1844 to 1850, we further find that his income has averaged no less than £15,583 18s. 8d.! Thus, the Bishop of Durham has received during the last fourteen years no less than £79,639 19s. 8d. over and above the sum of £112,000, which it was intended by Parliament that he should receive."

"Now, as the Bishop of Durham in 1847 pointed out to the Commissioners that he had fixed the scheme of his expenditure at £8000 a-year, it would be unfair not to assume that the banker's book of such a wise and prudent prelate as I am in charity bound to suppose the Bishop of Durham to be, must, at the termination of these two septennial periods, have been in a most plethoric condition. Yet we do not hear of his writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to say that he had a large balance in hand, occasioned by his own miscalculations in setting forth the revenues of the see in 1836-7, which he was prepared to pay to their account; on the contrary, we find them writing to him, not to announce that the existing arrangement with him is to be cancelled, but to ask him whether he sees any objection that, upon the next avoidance of the see, the important error should be rectified, and that the next Bishop of Durham, who will probably arrive at his palace penniless, should pay a much larger annual deduction than is at present paid by himself."

"To this curious question the present Bishop of Durham, having in hand, and intending to keep, the aforesaid £79,639 19s. 8d., which he ought never to have had, answers, 'that upon the whole, he does not think he ought to object to such an arrangement with regard to his successor!'"

We do not interfere in this pretty quarrel between the distressed prelates and their pertinacious and merciless assailants. Any man or men who can obtain some satisfactory account of Church Property, whether in the hands of distressed bishops or starving chapters, will deserve well of his country. Certainly, Lord Blandford's friends did not anticipate the damaging turn the debate has taken.

CHURCH MATTERS.

The University of Oxford has long and vigorously resisted the payment of poor's rates. Some years ago a suit was determined in favour of Exeter College, owing solely to a technical error in the pleadings. The case is clear against the colleges, and steps have been taken in St. Aldate's and St. Peter's le Bailey, which will bring the question again to an issue. The parish officers of St. Aldate's, Oxford, in pursuance of a distress warrant granted by one of the City magistrates, made a seizure on Friday of two silver tenons, the property of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, who had refused to contribute the sum of £11, charged upon the college, towards the support of the poor. The ground of refusal for paying the rate is, that the college is extra-parochial. A similar seizure was made a short time since of the plate belonging to New-Inn-hall, but was shortly afterwards redeemed by the Reverend Dr. Wellesley (Principal of the hall). Subsequently notice of action for an illegal distress has been served

upon the parish officers of St. Peter's le Bailey, where the hall is situated. It is expected in the present case the college authorities will adopt similar proceedings. The ratepayers are determined to try the question as to the liability of the colleges to contribute to the support of the poor of Oxford.

Dr. Merle d'Aubigné has left London, and the Metropolitan Church Reform association has sent an address to him at Geneva, upon the late conduct of the Bishop of London and others, towards the foreign evangelical pastors. They "explicitly disclaim the sectarianism that has declined to welcome to the pulpits of our national Church the scripturally ordained pastors of other branches of the one universal Church;" and they are assured that he will not suppose "this unbrotherly reception resulted from the sentiments of the general body of protestants in Great Britain, but from a misguided section of the clergy having exercised an undue influence upon their diocesan, thus displaying a jealousy which too closely approximates to that exclusive arrogance of the papacy;" they daringly assert that it is their "conviction that the majority of protestant Christians in the United Kingdom, both episcopalian and presbyterian, repudiate and regret the inhibition from the pulpits of our national Church unhappily issued by the Bishop of London, at the instigation of a portion of his clergy but too notorious for their tractarian imbecilities and Romish tendencies;" and, finally, they "specially protest against the illiberal sectarianism exhibited towards yourself, the Reverend M. Roger, and the Reverend M. Armand de Lilla." What will the Bishop of London say to this? It is flat rebellion!

It is not unfrequently happens that the burial of the dead—a ceremony which ought to control and calm all passions—is the occasion of a serious riot. Something of this kind occurred the other day at St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green. We gather the facts from the ex-parte statement of the Reverend Latimer Neville, who asked the advice of Mr. Hammill, the magistrate, upon the conduct of the policeman referred to.

The body of an Irish labourer was borne to the churchyard for burial, followed as usual by multitudes of his countrymen. Mr. Neville had scarcely begun reading the appointed service, "when a disgraceful uproar broke out amongst the assemblage, some of whom loudly called upon him to desist, with an intimation that the deceased was a Catholic, and that they would not permit him to proceed, unless the service were performed according to the rites of that religion." He persisted, but his voice was "drowned in the clamour of the mob." Not satisfied with "clamour," a person named Egan suddenly rushed at Mr. Neville, and, "after a violent blow at him, which he fortunately avoided, made a grasp at his collar with such force and handled him so roughly that the back part of his surplice was rent asunder. A scene of indescribable riot and confusion ensued, in the course of which one of the gravediggers who came to his assistance, was also maltreated by the infuriated crowd, whose gross misconduct at length attracted the notice of a policeman in the street, to whom Egan was pointed out as the principal instigator of the disturbance."

How the matter ended as to the disputed point—the reading of a Protestant burial service over a dead Catholic—Mr. Neville does not inform us; but he proceeded to complain that the policeman contented himself with taking the name and address of the said Egan, and letting that individual disappear. The name and address were fictitious; and Mr. Neville wanted to know how he could punish the policeman for neglect of duty. Mr. Hammill referred him to the inspector. We do not draw attention to this disgraceful affair for the purpose of noticing the policeman's share in the transaction; but it struck us that there ought to be something done to prevent the occurrence of such scenes, and that when we are blazing hot against an imaginary Papal aggression, we ought not to be perpetrating Protestant aggressions upon the tenderest of human feelings—respect for the dead.

Father Gavazzi and Father Newman have been lecturing at Northampton and Birmingham respectively, the first on the corruptions of Rome and the Papal aggression, the second on the state of Catholicism in England. The mayor presided at Gavazzi's oration, the bishop sent an excuse. The Reverend Mr. Wilberforce and the Reverend Mr. Manning were present at Mr. Newman's lecture. Father Gavazzi said what he had to say in his peculiar graceful and energetic style; Father Newman sat and read his predilections. Father Gavazzi denounced the Papal Christianity, and Father Newman denounced Anglo-Saxon Protestantism.

Dr. Wareing, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, has published the following epistle, at once ludicrously rapid and malignant:—

"Sensible inhabitants," says the bishop, "a vagabond Frenchman, who was lately kicked out of Aylesbury, and who has been for some weeks past parading his mustaches in this town, to satisfy his own spite, thought well to procure an exhibition of Father Gavazzi, an Italian Priest, whom he brought down from London, to inveigh against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, at Northampton. The mayor of the town took the chair; Gavazzi, with a stranger or two, some preachers of the town, and the little Frenchman, appeared on the platform; and the room was filled with a large number of decently dressed men and women of the town and neighbourhood. The performance commenced, the father rose, and with Stentorian lungs and violent gesticulations, poured forth a torrent of eloquent but unintelligible Italian. After an hour and a half of most furious harangue, one whole sentence of which was not understood by one in fifty of the audience, a vote of thanks to the pious Father was proposed and seconded; and the assembly broke up, highly delighted, edified, and instructed by what they had seen. Men of Northampton, are these scenes to be repeated? Are the amenities of life and the comfort of society to be destroyed amongst

us, by every foreign harlequin, brought here by bigots, to make this town a hot-bed of intolerance, and to sow discord and religious hate among brethren? I believe and trust that you will answer NO!

"I am, your friend and fellow-townsmen,
"WILLIAM WARREING.
"Northampton, July 4, 1851."

We have to notice also the meeting of the Board of the Tithe Redemption Trust on Wednesday, Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair. Numerous fresh cases requesting information and advice, from parishes where the tithes are alienated, were gone into, some of which seemed to require chiefly the energy of the incumbents themselves and their friends to apply for aid to the trustees of clerical and other corporations, in whom the power over the alienated tithes of their parishes is vested; others were cases in which pecuniary assistance from the trust might be obtained, did the present state of the society's funds admit of its immediately undertaking any fresh cases. A hope was expressed that the parties who are now taking an active part in the matter of "Church extension," would direct their attention to the vast amount of lay and clerical tithes alienated from the Church, as the most available and most legitimate means of endowment for the new churches they are proposing to build.

KINGSLEY AND DREW.

Mr. Kingsley has published the sermon which he delivered in the District Church of St. John, Charlotte-street; and with it, by way of preface, he has printed what may be accepted, we presume, as an authentic account of the conduct of Mr. Drew and himself:—

"As soon as the blessing had been pronounced, the clergyman of that church rose in the reading-desk, and declared his belief that the doctrine of a great part of the discourse was untrue. He added, that he had been led to suppose that the sermon would have an entirely different character. Many who heard this statement very naturally believed that Mr. Kingsley and some of his friends had succeeded, by false pretences, in obtaining leave to preach in Mr. Drew's pulpit, and that they had been admitted to that privilege under solemn guarantees, which one of them had violated. A gentleman who did not entertain this opinion himself, but who found it prevailing among a great many of his acquaintances, applied to Mr. Maurice to explain the facts of the case, so far as he knew them. The following letter was received in answer to this request:—

"My dear Sir,—About four months ago, Mr. Drew, requested me to take part in a course of Lectures to be delivered in his Church on certain Sunday evenings in the months of June and July. He said at the same time that he had been reading Mr. Kingsley's books with the greatest interest, and that he earnestly desired to secure him as one of the lecturers. I promised that I would mention the subject to him, though I knew that he rarely came to London, and seldom preached except in his own parish. Mr. Drew wrote to me a short time before Easter, expressing his wish that some arrangement should be made immediately respecting the Lectures, as he was leaving town. I happened to be spending a day or two with Mr. Kingsley when the letter reached me. He agreed, though with some inconvenience to himself, that he would preach a sermon on the "Message of the Church to the Labouring Man." I suggested the subject to him. Mr. Drew intimated the most cordial approval of it. Neither Mr. Kingsley nor I told him what we intended to say in our sermons. It would have been ridiculous to do so. He had asked us not only with a previous knowledge of our published writings, but expressly because he had that knowledge. Mr. Kingsley says he should have been willing to show Mr. Drew his manuscript if he had wished it, and to have erased any passages to which he objected; so strong is his feeling that a clergyman should not deliver in another man's pulpit even what he would think right in his own, if it clashed with the feelings and convictions of the person who invited him. I do not agree with him. I would not have altered or omitted a single line in a sermon of mine at Mr. Drew's request. He might ask me to preach or not, as he liked. If he chose to do it, he must submit to hear what it seemed to me right, as a minister of God, to speak. But be that as it may, I pledge you my word that no questions were asked, and no guarantees were given. Mr. Kingsley took precisely that view of the "Message of the Church to the Labouring Man" which every reader of his books would have expected him to take. As you were present on Sunday evening last, you know that it was so. Those who were not present will, I hope, soon have an opportunity of judging for themselves, since the sermon will be published exactly as it was preached.

"Very truly yours,
"F. D. MAURICE.
"21, Queen's square, July 25, 1851."

"The readers of this sermon will be kind enough to remember that it has not been corrected by the writer; that he has not availed himself of the privilege which every author would wish to claim, of removing errors in composition, or of expressing sentiments which he finds his hearers had misunderstood in different words. His friends took the manuscript from him as soon as it had been preached. They were determined that the awful charge, which is implied in the assertion by a fellow-clergyman, that he believed Mr. Kingsley to have uttered false doctrine, should be submitted to a fair trial. They believed that whatever mistakes Mr. Kingsley may have made in particular statements, he has shown in this sermon that the Church has a voice for the poor men of this land, which will at last reach them in spite of the feebleness of those who deliver it, in spite of the gross and terrible scandals which the divisions of the clergy and their contradictions of each other must necessarily occasion. Those who observed the solemnity of Mr. Kingsley's manner while he was delivering his sermon,

still more when he was praying with the congregation and blessing them, will believe that the thought of having unwittingly made himself a stumbling-block to his fellow men, was infinitely more bitter to him than any mere personal insult which he was called to endure."

THE APPROACHING TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Mr. Hind has written a long and highly interesting letter to the *Times* on this subject, from which we extract the following facts:—

"The last total eclipse of the sun visible in London took place in April, 1715, and there will be no other till the morning of August 19, 1857. The eclipse of the present year will take place on the 28th of July, and be total in the southern parts of Norway and Sweden, in northern Prussia, Poland, and Russia; the principal places within the zone covered by the moon's shadow being Christiana, Bergen, the well-known port of Gothenburg, Carlscrona, Dantzig, Königsberg, and Warsaw. The eclipse will be more or less visible to the whole of North America, the North Atlantic Ocean down to the 30th degree of latitude, the whole of Europe, and the northern part of Africa."

The course of the eclipse will commence on the N.W. coast of America, cross the Rocky Mountains to the Slave Lake, which will be in entire darkness about half-past one, P.M., on the 28th, thence into Greenland, where it arrives at 2h. 5m., passing north of Iceland, and reaching the coast of Norway, about 40 miles north of Bergen, the total eclipse extending at this time over a zone 150 miles broad. Its after course lies in the direction of the town of Eibing, near the coast of Prussia, between Dantzig and Königsberg, thence across the south-west of Russia, near Kobrin, in the province of Grodno, Jitomir, and Ivanovka, to the Sea of Azov, which will be involved in darkness about 6h. P.M. local time, while the sun is yet at a considerable altitude in the heavens.

Great preparations have been made for securing proper observations. English, French, and Austrian astronomers will locate themselves at various points in Sweden and Norway. The Russian Government have equipped six stations, with three observers at each; and the Prussian astronomers will arrange themselves at different places near the shores of the Baltic. If the weather prove favourable, we may expect observations along the whole course of the moon's shadow, from the western coast of Norway where it enters Europe, to the sea of Azov.

The corona and red flames are the most conspicuous and remarkable celestial phenomena during a total eclipse of the sun. The corona is thus described:—

"As soon as the total eclipse has commenced, or, according to some accounts, a few seconds before the narrow solar crescent has vanished, a very beautiful appearance presents itself, in the form of a luminous corona, or border of light, which surrounds the sun and moon during the continuance of the total eclipse, and disappears within a few seconds of the time when the first returning ray is seen. It has been described as composed of a circular zone contiguous to the dark border of the moon, and of a second zone, less luminous, contiguous to the first. But the greater number of observers of the eclipse of July, 1842, do not allude to any second zone of light further distant from the moon's limb than the brighter one, the intensity of light appearing to them to diminish very gradually from the dark border of the moon until it assimilated itself with the general ground colour of the heavens. Other observers compare it to the "glory" with which painters surround the heads of saints, divergent rays of light streaming off from the moon's limb in every direction. Others, again, while giving the corona the same general form as before, refer to certain rays, or *arigettes*, as the French term them, extending beyond the aureole. The brightness of the corona varies greatly at different stations during the same eclipse, according to atmospheric conditions, and possibly with some regard to the altitude of the sun and moon above the horizon. In the total eclipse of July, 1842, the light was so intensely brilliant at Lipetsk, in Russia, that the eye supported it with difficulty, and many persons doubted if the sun had really vanished. Yet in France and Italy its brightness was far inferior; the light was not strong enough to throw a perceptible shadow; and one observer at Padua estimated its intensity to be to that of the full moon as 1 to 7. As might be expected, there is a similar want of accordance with regard to the colour of the luminosity forming the corona. In 1842 some persons, who were most favourably situated and under the best atmospheric conditions, considered it perfectly white without the slightest tinge of colour during its continuance. At Milan, it was straw-coloured, and the astronomers of the Observatory at Paris, who went to the South of France to make their observations, agreed in giving it a yellowish tinge. On previous occasions it has been described as pearl, or peach-coloured, reddish, golden yellow, or presenting the hues of the rainbow. In 1706 it was like a ring of gold at Nuremberg. The breadth has also been variously estimated. At Perpignan, in 1842, the light of the corona could be traced to a distance equal to one-third of the moon's apparent diameter from her border. At Lipetsk, where it was so advantageously viewed, some of the rays attained a distance of six or eight lunar diameters. The Astronomer Royal observing at the Superga, near Turin, assigned the corona an angular dimension of only one-eighth of the moon's apparent breadth. Some observers have drawn attention to an apparent flickering and whirling motion of the corona, resembling the effects produced by certain kinds of fire-

works. At Lipeek, in 1842, this luminous ring was in a state of violent agitation."

The corona is the most conspicuous and easily observed; the "red flames" are not only a remarkable phenomenon, but they give rise to endless conjectures:—

"Their appearance," writes Mr. Hind, "is always instantaneous, and the same form is preserved as long as they are visible. At some places three or more were seen, in others only two; generally they were perceived on the northern limb of the moon at distances of 30 degrees or upwards from each other. M. Arago says they were of a rosy-tint, but with a violet-hue in some points (possibly from the effect of contrast), and attained an altitude of more than one minute of arc from the moon's limb. Other astronomers compare them to the snowy summits of the Alps illuminated by the rising or setting sun, and the resemblance was further strengthened by the immobility of the protuberances and the absence of all appearance of scintillation. Professor Santini, of Padua, calls them 'pyramids of fire,' and an observer at Milan compares them to 'burning coals.' Many authorities, while agreeing in the general reddish colour of these prominences, mention the purplish or violet hues of certain points, and also record the appearance of a border of rosy light round a considerable extent of the moon's limb."

And he adds:—

"A very fair idea of the nature of these phenomena may be obtained from the diagrams exhibiting at the Polytechnic Institution, which, with the accompanying description, as evincing the care taken to present faithful views of scientific subjects to the public, reflect much credit on the parties concerned.

"The heavens, as the totality approaches, assume a dull sombre aspect, the azure blue of the sky becomes livid or purplish, and occasionally broad bands of red or orange light appear near the horizon. This change in the colour of the heavens is perceptible when the eclipsed portion of the sun amounts to eight digits, and was noticed as early as the year A.D. 840. The figures of persons near the observer gradually assume a pale, cadaverous aspect, or on some occasions become olive green. At Cremona, in 1842, the whole landscape appeared as though it were illuminated by a 'Bengal light,' and in other places objects put on first a greenish tinge, which subsequently changed to saffron, violet, or purple, as the obscurity grew deeper. The unnatural appearance of human figures is a fact particularly mentioned by those who witnessed the last eclipse in Europe, as tending to excite the most painful impressions; one writer compares the effect to that produced by burning spirits of wine. M. Arago states that at Perpignan, in the south of France, nearly 20,000 persons turned out to observe the total eclipse of July, 1842, notwithstanding the early hour of the morning at which the phenomenon occurred. At Milan, Turin, Padua, and other places within the moon's shadow, the enthusiasm was equally great. The streets of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, were covered with pieces of smoked glass after the eclipse of August, 1850—a fact contrasting strikingly with the alarm produced in Paris by the mere announcement of a total eclipse in 1654, when, as M. Arago states, numbers sought protection in caves. The sudden silence that prevailed amongst the vast multitudes collected in the populous cities of Southern France and Italy in 1842, as the last ray of the sun vanished, and the universal shout of welcome with which his reappearance was greeted, have been well described by the French philosopher."

The effects of a total eclipse upon animals are very curious:—

"In 1842, horses came to a sudden stand-still, and neither whip nor goad would induce them to move. Oxen in the field arrayed themselves in a circle back to back, or with their horns outwards, as if to resist an attack. Dogs fled for refuge to their masters, howling piteously during the continuance of the darkness. A hen surrounded by her chickens hastily collected them under her wings. Birds fell upon the ground apparently dead from fright, or perished by dashing themselves against walls and chimneys. At Venice swallows were readily taken in the street, fear having deprived them of the power of escape. Owls and bats made their appearance, but quickly retreated when the eclipse was over. Bees, which had left their hives in great numbers at sunrise, returned until the darkness ceased, and a swarm of ants was seen to stop suddenly on their march. Delicate plants, as the convolvulus, mimosa, &c., closed their leaves. In short, from past experience, there can be no doubt that the naturalist will find much to interest him in the approaching eclipse as well as the astronomer, and it is very possible that even in this country, where the eclipse will be very large, though not total, some of the above phenomena may be witnessed. The thermometer in the shade is not usually much affected, though to the senses there is a chill, damp feeling in the air. At Perpignan during the last eclipse, there was a heavy dew, which fell in small drops from the trees."

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The gaiety of the week has been unexampled—and the state visits have furnished a deal of gossip. The egg-throwing scandal also has figured as prominently as ever. Commanding officers of suspected regiments have been besieged with letters from private individuals, notably Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell of the Eighth Hussars, who has written to the *Times* denying that any of the officers of his regiment were "implicated in that discreditable proceeding," and forwarding a letter he had received from a Mr. "Thomas Burgoyne Wilson," which, in imitation of the article in the *Examiner* styled the "Quintessence of Blackguard-

ism," the colonel calls ironically the "Quintessence of Gentility." What is the War-office about? Why does not "the Duke" move in the affair?

The Queen and Prince Albert have as usual frequented the Exposition during the week.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Daily News* says:—"It is said here that Lord Stanley had offered to Sir S. Canning the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the event of a change of Ministry."

We are given to understand that Mr. Thomas Whitfield, the African collector of rarities in natural history, is shortly expected home with a large cargo of plants and animals from Sierra Leone.—*Standard*.

The Americans in England kept their great anniversary the 4th of July, at Willis's-rooms, Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant, playing the host on the occasion. The Duke of Wellington was among the guests.

In a letter to the *Witness*, dated Thurso Castle, June 26, Sir George Sinclair announces that he has been induced to relinquish his connection with the Establishment, and seek admission within the pale of the Free Church.

Mr. Ebenezer Syme, lately Unitarian minister at Sunderland, was entertained on Monday week at a soirée given at the School of Industry, in Upper Sans-street. Mr. John Chapman, the publisher, presided. The object of the meeting was to show respect to Mr. Syme, who was leaving Sunderland for London.

Lord Alfred Paget's yacht *Cygnat*, has won the silver cup presented by the Queen to the Thames Yacht Club, beating *Mosquito* and *Volante*—not in actual speed, but by the allowance of time—the *Cygnat* being very much lighter than either of the others. The cup is a beautifully shaped shell in silver, in the form of the *Nautilus*, the handle being composed of a group of Nymphs and Triton, and the stem of lotus leaves, bullrush, and seaweeds, there being around the base a group representing the triumph of Neptune. It was designed by Mr. A. Brown, for Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

We understand the following is the list of the new Queen's Counsel—namely, ten gentlemen from the common law bar—Mr. Warren, Mr. Willmore, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. Pashley, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Meller, Mr. Slade, and Mr. Hugh Hill; with twelve from the equity bar—Mr. Follet, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Chandless, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Glasse, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Elmsley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hargreave, Mr. Craig, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Willcock.—*Sun*.

Two clerks, named Tilt and Romford, quarrelled respecting a young lady to whom they were both attached, and a challenge was the result. A meeting was arranged to take place at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, in a field near Highgate Cemetery. At the hour appointed one of the principals did not appear, and, after waiting some time, his second became so annoyed at this cowardice and at the sneers of the other parties, that he declared himself insulted and demanded satisfaction. Of course, a man bearing so chivalrous a name as Tilt could not refuse a challenge. The paces were duly measured, and shots interchanged. Tilt's bullet grazed the cheek of the valorous second, while Tilt's "four and nine" was turned into a "ventilator" by the bullet of his antagonist popping in just below the crown, and popping out on the other side. The duellists then shook hands, vowed eternal friendship for each other, with a determination to kick Romford, when they caught him, from Highgate-hill to Herne-bay, and so parted.—*Globe*. [That is the kind of thing to "put down" duelling.]

The eminent genius of Lord Maidstone has superintended in the controversy respecting the liberation of Abdel-Kader. Lord Maidstone is a genuine authority on this point—he has written a poem on the "Sultan of El Gharb." He writes to the *Times*, in that elevated style which we vainly and unconsciously attempt to imitate:—"Let the President's message reach him in the Castle of Amboise, announcing in Oriental flowers of speech, that 'the clouds and thick darkness that have obscured the star of his destiny are about to be withdrawn.' It will be the Emir's interest to believe that his release was, up to that moment, incompatible with destiny; and in a life which may yet be prolonged for years, it will surely be his study to prove that the word of a Berber is no less binding than the oath of a Christian." The fact is, however, that Lord Maidstone has really made a sensible proposition. He would have the French read the Berbers a lesson in civilization. He would have letters obtained from Abd-el-Kader abdicating all his rights as Sultan of El Gharb, these to be sealed with the Arab's Great Seal, and copies being multiplied, one stuck up in every public place in Barbary. Then the dreaded warrior of the desert should be ostentatiously liberated, guns fired in honour of his departure, and a frigate "decorated as for a gala" appointed to convey him to Alexandria or Mecca. That, writes Lord Maidstone, would be "an intelligible lesson in civilization to the tribes of Barbary."

Admiral Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., died on the 7th instant. He was son of Richard Talbot, of Malahide Castle, by the eldest daughter of James O'Reilly, Esq., afterwards Baroness Talbot. He was consequently brother to the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. He married, in 1815, the fourth daughter of the ninth Lord Arundel, of Wardour, which lady died in 1843. Sir John received the order of G.C.B. in 1842, and he latterly stood the sixth admiral in the list. His lieutenancy bears date so far back as 1790. In 1841 he attained the full rank of admiral. He was actively employed during the war.

Lord Arundel and Surrey has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The *Edinburgh Advertiser* announces "the sudden death of Dr. Moir, of Musselburgh, the well-known 'Delta' of *Blackwood's Magazine*, who expired at Dumfries, at two o'clock on Sunday morning. Dr. Moir has been long known alike in the medical and in the

literary world, and his death will occasion a sad blank in both. Besides his wife, who for more than twenty years was the devoted sharer of his joys and sorrows, he has left a family of eight children; the eldest of whom is now the wife of Dr. Scott, who for many years has been the able and successful partner of his father-in-law. By all who knew him, and more especially by his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Moir was much beloved; and, at the urgent request of the inhabitants of Musselburgh, his funeral will be a public one. It is to take place on Thursday, at two o'clock, in the churchyard of Inveresk, and will doubtless be attended by many of his friends and admirers in this city."

The Emperor of Austria has appointed Count Rechberg Intendant at the Court of Constantinople.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on the Minister-President Prince Schwarzenberg.

The Governor of Transylvania, Prince Schwarzenberg, has published threatening circulars, by which want of tact he has alienated the populations.

A Berlin journal states that the differences between the Prince de Metternich and the Government of Nassau, respecting the property of Johannisherg, have at last been settled; the Government has consented to abandon its claim on the prince for unpaid taxes, and the prince in return has undertaken to make no opposition to the payment of taxes for the future, and also to acknowledge the sovereignty of the duke.

The Elector of Hesse has published a further ordinance, that the Government shall have the right of taking the administration of the police out of the hands of the local municipal authorities, in whom it was vested by the law of Oct. 29, 1848.

Baron Dudevant, the husband of George Sand, has just died at a boarding-house in one of the small streets of the Twelfth Arrondissement, Paris.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans and her children, arrived by the quarter-past twelve P.M. train in Birmingham, on Monday. They were received by Messrs. Robinson, Cooper, and other officers of the establishment; and after partaking of luncheon at Mr. Bacon's, the Queen's Hotel, proceeded northwards.

M. Charles Hugo has abandoned his appeal against the condemnation to six months' imprisonment passed on him by the Court of Assize, for the publication of an article in the *Evenement*, attacking the respect due to the law.—*Galignani*.

As a farm labourer was gathering sticks a few days ago in the field of the battle of Navarre, he found a gold watch and seals under a heap of rubbish. He conveyed them at once to the commander of Navarre, and that functionary recognized them as having belonged to General Ferron, who was killed in the battle. They were given up to the general's wife.

The *Ordre* says:—"Amongst the persons who have lost by the flight of the agent de change, M. Treillet, are the bankers, Messrs. G—; their loss is about £250,000. On hearing of the flight, Messrs. G— sent off their cashier by railway for England, but on reaching Havre that gentleman was supposed to be the agent de change himself; he was accordingly, in spite of his protestations, arrested, and brought in custody to Paris.

The *Courrier de l'Escalot* of Tournai states, that two days ago, Madame de Bocarmé arrived in that town from Paris. She went with great precaution to an hotel, and took infinite pains to avoid discovery; she then sent for an advocate, with whom she had a long conference. Intelligence of her arrival having become known, a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel. She nevertheless determined to leave, and got into a carriage. But the crowd followed her with violent hootings, and did not leave her till the carriage got out of the town.

It is reported that Jenny Lind is going to be married at last. And to whom do you think?—the man of business, Mr. F. Woods! Likely?

Mr. Cresswell, a large negro trader, died at New Orleans on the 26th June, and by will liberated his slaves, ninety-one in number. Unfortunately for the negroes, the will is said to be contested.

Francis Meagher narrowly escaped the fate of M'Manus and his friends. He went down to New Norfolk, as they had done, to see Smith O'Brien. While they were sitting at a "supper of wine and fruit," the landlord announced the police, who were on the scent of the traitor. Not in the least disturbed he resumed his supper; but instantly the waiter came in and told a Mr. Kean that he was wanted below. Kean went and was arrested for Meagher. A swift horse was brought to the door the instant the police were out of sight, Meagher mounted soon after, dashed past them at full gallop, and safely reached his home. Kean of course was liberated, and joined Meagher about two hours after.

MAN-HUNTING IN THE WEST.

The *San Francisco Herald* of May 8, in the racy style peculiar to the journalism of the backwoods, gives an account of a hunt after horsestealers. The party brought back thirteen scalps!

"On Sunday night, April 20, fifty head of horses and mules were stolen from the corral of Messrs. Peasley and Lockhart, on Trinity River. The thieves—white men with Indians in their employ—took the animals south as far as the South Fork of Trinity River, thence up the South Fork of that stream through the Coast Range Mountains to the head waters of Cottonwood Creek, and down the Sacramento Valley, crossing Sacramento River above Ide's Ranch, over to Antelope Creek, which empties into the Sacramento River, on the eastern side, near Ide's Ranch. On Monday following, eleven men

started on foot in pursuit of the thieves and animals; but, finding the Indians very numerous and dangerous on the route, seven of the persons returned, leaving four men to follow the trail through the mountains. These four—B. F. Bradford, J. J. McKinnis, W. H. Mitchell, and Coleman Jameson—followed the trail on foot six days, and arrived at Mr. J. Klanton's, on Cottonwood, on the 26th, after having been without food for two days. Mr. Klanton kindly furnished them with food, &c., and they continued the pursuit. When they arrived at Major Reading's, weary and suffering with sore feet, they were shown that kindness and hospitality which have ever characterised that man, furnishing them with horses and provisions to continue the pursuit. They were joined by Mr. Peasley, who had taken the valley route on horseback, and ascertained when the thieves had crossed the Sacramento River. While crossing the Coast Range Mountains, they were attacked by a party of Indians numbering from fifty to one hundred. The whites gave them a desperate fight, and killed thirteen of their warriors, after which, unhurt, they reached the valley, having followed the serpentine course of the thieves through the mountains, a distance of some 175 miles. The pursuers, now numbering five, left Major Reading's on Saturday, the 26th, and on the evening of the 27th found the animals quietly grazing in a secluded spot on Antelope Creek. When they recognized the animals, they looked around for the thieves; but, from the fact that the encampment was almost surrounded by chaparral, did not discover them. But on entering the chaparral they were fired at by two of the thieves, though fortunately without receiving any injury. Seeing this, two others, more bold and determined than the first, rose to their feet. The first, J. Spafford, from Ohio, rose with his gun levelled upon Bradford, when, at the first glimpse, Bradford shot him through the heart; the second, John Emory, known as Sailor Tom, with his gun levelled at McKinnis, was shot dead by that quick-sighted Texan before he could pull trigger. George M. Holliday, the third thief, is supposed to be one of the first that fired. He escaped, but is supposed to be wounded. There must have been a fourth, as two guns were fired from the chaparral, while Spafford and Emory fell with loaded guns. The camp seemed to be one long frequented. They had a good stock of provisions and cooking utensils, seven riding saddles, a pack of cards, and 'Lorenzo Dow.' The driving of the animals seemed to have been done by about fifty Indians, who were doubtless sent back on the trail to kill those pursuing."

MEETINGS OF THE WEEK.

The distribution of prizes at University College, Gower-street, derives its public interest from the remarkable men who yearly preside on the occasion. This year Sir James Graham occupied that post, and under his auspices the prizes were given away last Saturday. When that business was concluded, Sir James delivered the customary address, and in doing so, he touchingly referred to his late friend, Sir Robert Peel. Referring to the value of the art of sculpture, he said:—

"It stimulated the warrior and the statesman to deeds of fame, by handing down their names to succeeding ages. Already those younger than he could only form conjectures of what was the appearance of Pitt by the statue of Chantry; their notion of Canning from the work of Westmacott. He also within the last fortnight had had to appeal to statuary to perpetuate the recollection of one whose loss, while life remained, he must from his heart deplore. It was not, indeed, that the worth of Peel—(loud cheers)—required to be recorded on a monument of bronze; for he had 'scattered plenty o'er a smiling land,' and his history might be read in a grateful nation's eyes. (Applause.) Still statuary was wanted, for to it he must appeal to convey to the next generation some idea of that face which he had so much loved in this. (Applause.) Then, as regarded law—were they not proud of the names of Romilly, of Horner, and of Brougham? (Hear, hear.) The studies which were pursued in that university might lead his audience to equal eloquence and equal fame."

On a topic of more interest he thus expressed himself:—

"He was one of the original subscribers to the college, one of those who thought it desirable, considering the unhappy difficulties which existed upon religious topics, that secular education without reference to religious creed should be freely provided within those walls. That opinion he still entertained as strongly as ever. He believed, with Junius, that really to improve the understanding was to enlarge the heart; but though such was his firm conviction, he could not stop there. It was not, indeed, the duty of that college to impart religious instruction; but he should ill discharge his duties if he failed to remind them that each in his individual capacity was bound to examine for himself the sacred truths, and was under an obligation not to neglect that subject which, after all, was the most important to which humanity could apply itself."

After Sir James had concluded his address, the students separated.

At a public meeting convened by the National Reform League, and held at the Eclectic Institute, No. 18, Denmark-street, Soho, the following resolution, moved by Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., seconded by Brontë O'Brien, was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting observes with indignation and regret that of late years (especially since the Reform act gave increased political power to the middle classes), there has been manifested, on the part of judges and juries and of the Crown also, a growing disposition to confound differences of political opinion with criminal and illegal acts, and to punish the former (when expressed against class legislation)

with as great, and even greater, rigour than the law awards to crime itself. Such practice this meeting holds to be disgraceful to a civilized country, and dangerous to the public safety, inasmuch as it stifles the free expression of individual opinion, closes the legitimate channels of public complaint, and tends, through the preventing of free discussion, to force the injured and discontented classes to have recourse to secret and illegal combinations. For confirmation of these alleged truths, the meeting appeals to the harsh and cruel sentences passed in 1848 upon Mr. Ernest Jones, and his fellow-prisoners, and that these sentences were carried out in a manner even more harsh and cruel than the law or the sentences warranted we may infer from the petition of Mr. Ernest Jones to the House of Commons, praying for Parliamentary inquiry into his case." A petition, founded on the above resolution, was read, and unanimously agreed to; and also that Lord Stanhope be requested to present the same in the House of Lords, and Mr. Wakley in the House of Commons.

The National Patent Law Amendment Association met on Tuesday evening at La Belle Sauvage Hotel, Ludgate-hill, to consider the new Patent Law Amendment Bill, now progressing through Parliament, and to take steps to secure the abandonment of certain clauses, "which threaten to render the operation of the law highly injurious both to inventors and the public, and to hasten the enactment of a real patent reform bill." Mr. Shepherd, C.E., moved the first resolution, which was to the effect, that as it had been acknowledged by the Government and the public that the patent law required amendment, the bill now before Parliament should effect an efficient amendment forthwith, and the meeting was of opinion that, if this were not done, the inventors who had provisionally registered and exhibited new inventions at the Great Exhibition, would be subjected to the injustice of having been induced to publish their inventions without reasonable means of protection being afforded by the Legislature. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Stocken moved the second resolution, which was to the effect that the new patent law was contrary to the interests of the inventors and the public, which was also carried unanimously.

By a report read at the annual meeting of the friends and promoters of the Grotto-passages Ragged and Industrial Schools, it appeared that, during the past year, 37 boys had been boarded, lodged, and educated; 100 children of each sex had been under daily instruction; 75 had been instructed in industrial occupations; 25 of each sex had been provided daily with a dinner, the only condition being that they worked for it; and a large number of boys had been enabled to emigrate to the colonies. A Sunday school, with an average attendance of 140, had been in operation. Lectures on various interesting subjects had been delivered. A library and reading-room had been open gratis, and in the former there were 198 volumes, of which 23 had been added during the present year.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held at Exeter Hall, by the Metropolitan Wesleyan Reformers. The hall was crowded to excess, and the audience were in the highest spirits. Altogether a most remarkable meeting, not at all on account of what was said, but on account of the unanimity and animation of meeting and speakers. The bazaar, held also at the hall, has at present yielded £350.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NORFOLK.

A murder essentially stupid has been committed in Norfolk. The facts are very simple, and few words will suffice to explain them. Henry Groom, a labourer, who had been discharged from the service of the Earl of Leicester, lay in wait for the foreman of a gang of workmen engaged in building a new terrace at Holkam park, named Ayton, on Friday last. The ambush he selected was a clay pit. While he waited there, he heard a vehicle coming along the road; and, thinking it was Ayton, he came out, but it proved to be Dr. Young, a physician. Presently, however, Ayton did come by, and was induced to leave his donkey and cart and go with Groom into the pit. It is conjectured that as he was returning Groom shot him, for he was found with the back of his head perforated with large shots. Groom rifled the pockets of Ayton, and carried off his watch. When the body was found, it was remembered that Groom had been seen near the spot, and a policeman was sent to search his house. There they found the money and notes which Ayton had just obtained to pay the workmen at Holkam park, and also the watch. Groom had attempted to get a note changed; but failing, he had gone straight home. He was arrested forthwith, and no doubt is entertained that he is the murderer. His motives appear to have been partly revenge and partly the desire to get possession of the money.

THE EXPOSITION.

The receipts at the doors on Saturday amounted to £1565 15s., and the numbers entering the building were 11,747. On Monday the receipts were respectively £2852 2s., and 61,670 visitors; on Tuesday, receipts £3169 5s., visitors, 65,962—the largest "take" except two, since the Exposition has been open. On the following day, however, the numbers fell to 58,055, and the receipts to £2770 6s. On Thursday the numbers were 61,492, and the receipts, £2964 6s.

The removal of the glass from the eastern and western extremities of the building and the sides of the transept has had the effect of reducing the temperature considerably, and the highest point attained during the last two days was 77 degrees.

The Derby town council have agreed to an address to the Queen, praying that the Crystal Palace may be preserved and adopted as a winter park.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway Company have given all their servants leave of absence for five days each to visit the Great Exhibition, with each a free pass over the company's lines, and permission to the

married men to take their wives, and those not married to take a friend.

Among the articles shown at the Great Exhibition is a drinking-glass divided by a partition, and intended to be used for effervescing powders. The soda is dissolved in one compartment, and the tartaric acid in the other, and by applying the mouth to the place where the partition joins the outside of the glass, the two liquids combine as they flow into the mouth, and effervesce as they are drunk. More ingenious than useful!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Corporation of London have granted a further sum of one hundred guineas in aid of the funds for the erection of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, at the Victoria Park.

The second annual meeting of the Westminster Freehold Land Society was held last Wednesday evening, at the Parthenion-rooms, St. Martin's-lane, P. E. Barnes, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, C. Lushington, Esq., M.P.; Vice-Presidents, C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., and J. Wyld, Esq., M.P.; Trustees, G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., W. Lane, Esq., and G. Wilson, Esq.; Solicitor, Mr. G. Edgar Dennes; Secretary, Mr. G. Huggett. The Committee were then nominated, after which a proposed alteration in the rules, whereby the society would be enabled to make purchases more rapidly, was submitted to the meeting, to be discussed at the adjourned meeting on August 20. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Admiral Alexander Jones has been had in the police-court for hitting Mr. Robinson, a navy agent, over the eyes with a stick in St. James's-street. He was ordered to find bail in £100 to keep the peace. Bail not being forthcoming, he was locked up for a time and then conditionally set at liberty.

An inquest has been held on the body of the fireman killed at the late boiler explosion near Liverpool, and, after much discussion, the jury returned an open verdict, "That death was caused by the explosion of a locomotive boiler, but that there was no evidence to show the cause of that explosion."

Messrs. James Starkey and Co., of Liverpool, have been compelled to suspend payment, in consequence of the entire destruction of their stores and property at San Francisco, by fire. They were unable to protect themselves by insurance, although their warehouses were of iron; their shippers are in a similar position. Their loss is estimated at 130,000 dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Head, who suffered so severely from the collision of the Enfield express and the Hertford train, on the Eastern Counties line, in December last, have brought an action against the company, and obtained, on Thursday, £1000 damages.

The jury have at last returned a verdict on the great fire. It is to the effect that the evidence was insufficient to show how the fire in warehouse A originated; but that there was the highest degree of probability that the fire in warehouse D was not the result of accident, and suggested that the Secretary of State be solicited to increase the reward of £200, offered by Messrs. Wigan and Co. for the discovery of the person or persons who fired the warehouse.

Whilst a person named John Thomson was engaged, on Saturday, in carrying bags ashore from a vessel in the Clyde, he by some casualty being precipitated into the river, disappeared, and with the force of the fall remained embedded in the mud at the bottom. The mate of the vessel, who at the time was at dinner in the cabin, hearing the plunge, rushed on deck, and with a courage and promptitude beyond all praise, threw himself into the water in his clothes, and brought up Thomson, who must otherwise inevitably have perished. The gallant seaman performed his feat at very considerable personal risk; for, on emerging, Thomson, impelled by the instinctive feelings of persons in his situation, grasped his preserver by the waist, and would have taken him down again, had he not, putting forth all his strength, seized a rope, and, with one strenuous effort drawn both so far up the vessel's side as to be brought within the reach of his shipmates, who drew them on deck.

The jury, empanelled to inquire into the death of James Hogan, who was killed in a fray in Shoe-lane, on Sunday night, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from the effects of violence at the hands of the police, but who the officer was they had not sufficient evidence to prove." The Coroner said it was most extraordinary that in a place like the city of London they were unable to tell who the policeman was. Having called Sergeant Patterson forth, he impressed on that officer's mind the necessity for the police authorities doing all they could to find out who the policeman was who caused deceased's death. The jury then handed the following memorial to the coroner, with a request that it might be forwarded to the proper authorities:—"And this jury are of opinion that the neighbourhood in which the deceased died is in a most disgraceful state. In the house in which the deceased lies, the drainage, or some other cause, made an effluvia so great that the jury were compelled to leave the place as quickly as possible; and should an epidemic again visit the City, from the dreadful state of these courts they think they would be a nursery for pestilence and disease. They also suggest the propriety of an additional light in those courts, more especially at the Holborn end."

The Glasgow Daily Mail is informed that the prospect of this grouse season are much better than for several years past. In the first week of June, 1849 and 1850, the heavy rains which then fell were very destructive to the young broods. This year, though the weather was moist, the rains did not fall in such sudden and overwhelming torrents as to injure the young birds. The decrease, also, which has scourged so many moors for some years, is now almost totally extinct. This mysterious disease was co-existent with that of the potatoes,

and was considered by many sportsmen to have the same origin, being communicated to the grouse through feeding on heather unwholesomely affected by the same malady as the potato disease. The young birds are already strong on the wing, are as large as partridges, and altogether promise to be a match to the quickest eye and steadiest hand on the approaching "twelfth."

No sooner had the Ninety-First Regiment been removed from Everton Barracks—some being sent to Manchester, and others to Bury and Preston—than the Twenty-Eighth Regiment occupied their places, and, it would seem, adopted their feelings of hostility to the police. On two successive evenings this week collisions have taken place between the two forces. Policeman 174 was attacked most brutally by a soldier of the Twenty-Eighth, and, when assistance arrived, a general mêlée between the soldiers and police took place. By great forbearance, the police succeeded in preventing any dangerous results from this violence until a picket from the barracks had been procured, into whose custody the soldiers were consigned, and they will be dealt with by the military authorities.

An action for libel has been brought against the proprietor of the *Wesleyan Times*. The alleged libel consisted in a series of articles purporting to be comments upon a certain charge of affiliation brought against the Reverend W. H. Clarkson. They arose in this way:—A servant living with Mr. Clarkson suddenly left his service pregnant, and declared that he was the father of the child. The charge was of course investigated before the magistrates, and there being no corroborative testimony to support the allegations of the girl, the case was dismissed. Articles were continually appearing in the *Wesleyan Times* after this, alluding to the case as "undetermined," "undecided," a "charge hanging over" the Reverend gentleman. This he held damaged his character; and on this ground he brought the action. Sir Frederick Thesiger appeared for Mr. Clarkson, and the Attorney-General defended Mr. Kaye, the proprietor of the paper. The defence set up was, that the articles in question were "fair" commentaries, which Mr. Kaye had a right to make. Much of the defence was also mixed up with the conduct of the Wesleyan Conference in the matter. They ought to have taken up the charge and investigated it, but had not done so. Lord Campbell summed up the case. The question for the jury was, whether the comments made by the defendant in these articles were prompted by a desire to be of service to the Wesleyan Connection of which he was a member, and with the view of serving the cause of religion and morality, or whether he made himself a partisan in the matter and wished to insinuate and make it be believed that the prosecutor was actually guilty of the offence laid to his charge. The defendant deserved the credit of having published a perfectly fair report of the proceedings before the justices. It would be for the jury to say whether his comments bore the same character of fairness. His lordship read passages from the various articles, and commented on them. With regard to what had been done by the counsel who attended for Mr. Clarkson before the justices, it was the duty of the counsel to take the objection, and it was the duty of the justices to act upon it. The jury would look at all the articles in the defendant's paper, and would say with what purpose they had been written, and according as they were believed to be fair comments or partisan strictures, the verdict would be for the defendant or for the prosecution. The jury found the defendant guilty, but recommended him to mercy "on the ground of the strong personal feeling existing."

William Eastwood, of Wandsworth, charged with having murdered his wife at supper by stabbing her with a table-knife, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Two young fellows were brought before the Common Serjeant in the Third Court, charged with picking pockets, the name of one was Scholefield, his age eighteen. Mark Bull, a City officer, said Scholefield had been a thief for above eight years. Scholefield: I beg your pardon, sir, only four years and a half. The Common-Serjeant said that was too long; and transported them for seven years.

The *Progresso* of the 5th inst. announces that the Military Commander of Lodi had been stabbed with a poniard.

From Presburg to Pesth an earthquake was felt on the 2nd instant, which was so violent at Comorn that all the bells rang and few houses escaped injury.

Some Jewish capitalists who are driven from Russia by the oppressiveness of the late measures there against their persecuted race, are endeavouring to purchase large tracts of land for the formation of Jewish colonies in Hungary.

The *Courrier de la Somme* of the 5th, published at Amiens, says:—"We have just learned that 12,000 uniforms of French national guards have this day been seized at the Custom-house of Boulogne-sur-Mer. These uniforms were comprised amongst the luggage of the ex-Duke of Brunswick, and were presented for transit only."

A letter from Venice, published by the *Genoa Gazette* of the 4th inst., states that fifteen respectable inhabitants of Treviso had been arrested and thrown into prison. Among them were several clergymen and physicians, a merchant, and two ladies. They were, it appears, accused of having subscribed to the Mazzini loan.

From statistical accounts published in the *Milan Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, it appears that, since the 17th of May last, the court-martial of the Eastern Lombardo-Venetian districts has pronounced 212 condemnations, including 115 sentences of death. In 1849 there were 2514 sentences pronounced by courts-martial at Padua and Rovigo; in 1850 the number sank to 1329. There have been 223 in the first quarter of the present year.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has recovered from his recent accident; it was not so serious as at first stated.

A return has just been made of the sums received for the use of the public conveniences and lavatories, which shows in the most striking manner the complete success of the plan of the committee appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts, for establishing accommodations of this character upon a self-supporting system. We understand that the council, in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee, have leased three houses in the Strand and Fleet-street, which it is intended to fit up as model establishments of this character. We would recommend respectable shopkeepers, and others possessing suitable premises in public thoroughfares, to consider the propriety of at once placing themselves in communication with the committee, for the purpose of coöperating in the supply of a want long felt by the public at large.

An important alteration has just been made by Parliament with respect to voters known as "Compound Householders." The new act is entitled "An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of certain Persons commonly known as 'Compound Householders,' and to facilitate the exercise by such persons of their right to vote in the election of borough members to serve in Parliament." By parties availing themselves of the provisions of the act before the 20th instant the franchise may be extended. According to the Reform Act (2nd and 3rd William IV., chap. 45) the poor's rates are required to be paid by the 20th of July in each year, which were payable by the 6th of April, and by another act, regulating the payment of the rates and taxes by Parliamentary electors (11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 90), the rates were to be paid by the same period, which were payable by the 5th of January in each year. It seems that "Compound Householders" are required to make continual claim to be registered, and it is declared to be "often inconvenient or impracticable for such persons to make continual claims in respect to each rate, and many persons are consequently deprived of the franchise." Therefore it is enacted, that persons having once claimed to be rated in respect of premises, and paying or tendering, on or before the 20th of July, the rate due by the 5th of January preceding, shall not be required in future to renew such claim. The liability of a claimant to rates is to continue so long as he occupies the premises and remains on the register. A composition with a landlord is to determine the amount of rate to which the tenant is liable.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st of July, at the West-hall, High Leigh, the wife of Egerton Leigh, jun., Esq., of a son.

On the 2nd, at Clarendon-park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, of twins, sons.

On the 3rd, at Hams, Warwickshire, the Honourable Mrs. Adderley, of a daughter.

On the 4th in William-street, Lowndes-square, Lady Nicolson, of a daughter.

On the 5th, at Ketton-hall, near Stamford, the Lady Burghley, of a son.

On Saturday, the 5th, at 17, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of G. S. Herbert, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th, at 3, Halkin-street West, Lady Payne Gallwey, of a son.

On the 9th, at Streatham, the wife of Captain Drinkwater Bethune, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th of June, at St. George's Church, Freetown, Sierra Leone, William Clare Ball, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Logan Hook, Collector of her Majesty's Customs, and Senior Member of Council of the Colony.

On the 28th, at Florence, in the Austrian Embassy, after the Roman Catholic form, and afterwards in the house of the English Chargé d'Affaires, Evon de Hügel, Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany, to Elizabeth, only child of Major-General Farquharson, of the Bombay Army.

On the 1st of July, at the British Legation, Florence, Jasper Henry Selwyn, commander R.N., second son of the Reverend Townsend Selwyn, canon of Gloucester, to Eliza Berry, youngest daughter of the late Nicholson Peyton, of Barton-court, Herefordshire, Esq.

On the 3rd, at the parish church, Leyton, the Reverend Edward G. Moon, M.A., Deputy of Magdalen College, Oxford, eldest son of Alderman Moon, to Ellen, only child of Thomas Sidney, Esq., M.P., Leyton-house, Essex.

On the 5th, at Dunster, in the county of Somerset, Richard Augustus Bethell, Esq., of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Richard Bethell, Esq., M.P., one of her Majesty's counsel, to Mary Florence, youngest daughter of the Reverend Alexander Fowles Luttrell, rector of East Quantoxhead.

On the 8th, at St. James's Church, Dover, Captain Frederick Byng Montrose, Royal Navy, third son of General Sir Thomas Montrose, K.C.H., to Emily Maria, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Delafield, Esq., of Bryanston-square, London.

DEATHS.

On the 21th of June, at Naples, the Honourable Richard Keppel Gaven.

On the 1st July, in the Precincts, Canterbury, the Reverend Frederick Vernon Lockwood, canon of Canterbury, and vicar of Minster, aged forty-eight.

On the 1st, at 8, Terrace, Davies-street, Colonel Dyce Sombre.

On the 2nd, at Cornbury-park, Oxon, aged thirty-six, the Honourable Henry George Spencer, fifth son of the late Lord Churchill.

On the 5th, at Clifton, Robert Stratton, Esq., of Willsbridge-house Gloucestershire, in the forty-eighth year of his age, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county.

On the 5th, at Trull, near Taunton, John Spark Jack, Esq., of East Brook, Gloucester, R.N., in his sixty-eighth year.

On the 5th, in Alpha-road, Regent's-park, Colonel Elmsall, of Woodlands, near Doncaster, aged fifty-nine.

On the 7th, at his residence, at Rochdale, Jacob Bright, aged seventy-six.

On the 7th, at his seat Rhode-house, near Lyme Regis, Dorset, the Honourable Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red, and brother of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide.

On the 8th, George Bramwell, Esq., of Tyndale-place, Tellington, late of Finch-lane, London, banker, aged seventy-three.

On the 8th, the Reverend Thomas Trebeck, rector of Chalfey, in the county of Sussex, and prebendary of Ripon, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

On the 8th, at 21, Bedford-place, Sir Francis Simpson, F.R.S., one of her Majesty's Counsel, and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn, aged seventy.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 10, Wellington street, Strand, London.

Postscript.

SATURDAY, July 12.

The debate in the House of Lords last night was very important, and will make a profound impression. The unusual earnestness and solemnity, the very slight mixture of common parliamentary jargon with the texture of the speeches, and the stirring address of the Bishop of Oxford, show what a firm hold the idea of a synod, not only as a necessary but as a rightful measure, has obtained in the convictions of the energetic and thoughtful members of the Church of England.

Lord REDDESDALE moved last night for a copy of a petition presented to both Houses of Parliament in February last from clergy and laity in the province of Canterbury, in order that the House might have an opportunity of discussing the question as to whether the revival of Convocation would benefit the Church. He was decidedly convinced that Convocation was needed, and especially at this moment of confusion, discord, and the absence of hesitation of authorized guidance. This demand for Convocation was met by an official "No" from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. He thought "great disappointment or great excitement" would infallibly follow the sitting of Convocation. If it confined itself to formal reforms great would be the disappointment; if anything more important was touched hostility, excitement, discord, would come upon them:—

"Where we have now a smothered fire, hotter perhaps than is agreeable, but still manageable, we should raise a conflagration which it would require all her Majesty's prerogative to extinguish. (Hear, hear.) Would peace follow? Can we suppose that this would prove a healing measure? I cannot so interpret the spirit of the age as to believe that the great body of the Church, laity or clergy, are prepared to restrict the liberty of opinion on matters hitherto undecided, which our forefathers have always enjoyed, and under which the Church has flourished for three hundred years."

He pointed to Australia, where Convocation had failed; to the General Assembly of Scotland, which had not prevented the Free Church secession. He desired peace, he longed for uniformity; but peace and uniformity would not flow from Convocation. Lord LYTTLETON opposed the Archbishop. The Church was an organic body, and required an independent existence. The connection between the Church and the State was not one of necessity—but convenience in the early days of the Reformation. The Church then submitted to the State, but should the submission be continued? As to Convocation being a means of destroying "peace," he said:—

"Truth was good, but life and freedom were better. (Hear, hear.) There had been peace during the 13th century—a peace in which the Church had slumbered. During the continuance of this lethargy, the Church had suffered more than at any other period of its history. Had we peace now? Had we any chance of peace? None until the Church should, in some measure, recover its action. If we could not have peace without sacrificing life and freedom let us have war."

The Archbishop of DUBLIN was favourable to some kind of Convocation. The Duke of ANGLY thought the Church had better, perhaps, remain as it is—"a great disruption" being a necessary consequence of Convocation. The Bishop of LONDON said, that "unless some representative body, combining the representation of all classes of the Church, should be permitted to assemble and deliberate, he thought the time was not very far distant when the Government and heads of dioceses (as we, *Times*, understood) would not know which way to turn."

Earl NELSON blamed the apathy of the Government. He asked whether they had no "use" for the Church of England, which was their "greatest bulwark against infidelity, and against the aggressions of Rome, and if they did not listen to her claims for freedom of synodical action they would be punished by the success of their two great enemies." (Hear, hear.) The Marquis of LANDOWNE looked upon all past Convocations as failures; and Ministers could not make themselves a party to try an experiment "so long, so new, and so perilous." Taking exception to Lord Landowne's account of Convocations, the Bishop of OXFORD rose in a heat, and began a vigorous attack upon the Marquis. Unfortunately, he pointedly misstated what had been said, and got himself corrected in a quiet, gentlemanly manner, which must have hurt his prelatical pride. When he got clear of the Marquis he said some notable things. The Bishop spoke with unaccustomed directness and prelatical fervour; and he took high ground.

"He believed the great and fundamental objection to grant to the Church of England any synodical action arose

less from any fear as to the mode in which she would use it, than it arose from an entire want of faith in her divine mission. (*Cheers.*) He claimed for the English Church, from the Crown of England, the right of assembling whenever her need should require; and he claimed it not only as the right of the Church because the royal word had been pledged to grant her such a liberty, but he claimed it as her right where the Crown of England was not. (*Cheers.*) He claimed it for her as the Church of God, as the representative of the Apostolical Synod at Jerusalem—(*hear, hear*)—that the Church, according to His Almighty Spirit, should have a right to meet in her ancient synod."

There were those who looked upon the Church of England as a "mere weapon to keep down troublesome ideas and thoughts among the people:"—

"They believed that there was no presence of God with her; that there was no truth of God in her for which to live, and, if needs were, for which to fall. (*Hear.*)"

He boldly met the cry of "peace":—

"What was the history of the Church, but the history of her strife against error? They had been told that this measure would endanger the peace of the Church. But they all knew that Christ himself spoke of his doctrine as that sending a sword upon the earth. And why? Because he knew that that was not peace which was only an agreement in error; that it was death instead of peace."

And, referring to the internal divisions in the Church, he asked whence it arose:—

"Whence, but that the spirits of the devout were driven inwards, and their hearts were rendered troublous with despair; whereas, if the Church had been able to discuss those things which so deeply concerned them in lawful synod, with the hope of some practical result, doubtless the presence of the Spirit of God would have been there, and, if there were truth in this world, the result must have been different, and beneficial consequences, ere this, might have been seen."

It was also because the lay element had almost ceased to act any where else that he should be anxious to restore synodical action to the Church of England. The laity could only act through the House of Commons; and they did not act, but "looked only on the Church as some State establishment for which they had to legislate as for any other institution of Great Britain." Towards the end of this remarkable speech he said:—

"It was not, and never had been, the condition of the Church of Christ to have perfect unity of opinion. It could not be. He believed that the constitution of men's minds made it impossible. Some must incline to Calvinism, and others to Arminianism. The office of the Church of Christ was not to extinguish all those differences of opinion, but it was, nevertheless, possible that Christians should coexist together in harmonious co-operation, according as it had been arranged by the divine founder of the Christian religion."

The motion was agreed to—that is, the copy of the petition was ordered to be furnished to Lord Redesdale, and the House adjourned.

When the Commons were going into Committee of Supply, Mr. MOWATT brought forward the case of Mr. Whiston and the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. It seems that certain schools at Rochester were endowed in 1542, at the rate of £5 a head for each boy. Since that period the income of the estates from which the endowment is derived has enormously increased; but while the Dean and Chapter have availed themselves, according to a custom long established in the Church, of the increased revenue, they have doled out the literal £5 to the scholars. Mr. Whiston, formerly head master of the school, pointed out this fact to the authorities; and being unable to obtain any redress, he wrote a pamphlet on *Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment*. For this offence, as the dean and chapter deemed it, Mr. Whiston was dismissed from his head-mastership, on the ground that a person capable of doubting the infallibility and impeccability of a dean and chapter, was incapable of teaching the boys of a grammar-school. Mr. Mowatt moved for an address to the Queen, praying for a commission of inquiry. The House shirked the question. The motion was ultimately negatived without a division, and the House went into committee of supply. The chief sums voted were £46,824 for the British Museum, and £150,000 for public education. On the latter grant the only remarkable thing said was a gratuitous announcement by Lord JOHN RUSSELL that, in common with Mr. W. J. Fox, "he also looked forward to the establishment of a more extended system of national education, and that all our efforts were progressing in that direction"; and he was afterwards compelled by enraged Tories to confess that he did not mean secular education; in short, that he did not mean anything at all.

The weather yesterday being more favourable, the Scottish fete went off with greater spirit and zest.

The solicitor Huggins has been sentenced to death for arson. It is understood that the sentence will be commuted.

The news from Lisbon is to the 7th. The Liberal Ministers have been compelled to resign, and a spirit of reaction has shown itself in the choice of their successors.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY AND THE NEXT.

MINISTERIAL defeats have become so common that they are accounted trifles; the public cares little whether the Anti-Papal Bill which is ultimately carried to be systematically shelved and not executed, is the one planned by Lord John Russell after his first manner, by Lord John after his second manner, or by Sir Frederick Thesiger: the public cares little whether the House agrees with Mr. Berkeley that there shall be vote by ballot, or with the silent Ministers that there shall be no vote by ballot, knowing equally that there will be none; whether, with Mr. Tufnell, that there shall be no property qualification for Members, or with Lord John, that there needs be no property qualification, knowing well that the negative is a nullity and a sham. But the occupation of office by a Ministry at once incompetent and irresponsible through weakness, is a calamity accumulating with the increase of time. The present period is "tranquil," as the saying is; but every week that a bad and disorganized Government continues in office, every vote that heaps fresh contempt and helplessness on that Ministry, adds to the confusion into which public affairs have got, and increases the risks already multiplying for a time of trouble. The bill of indictment that may be preferred against Ministers, not only incapacitates them from holding office, but ought to make politicians, of whatsoever party, agree on one manifest truth—that such a Ministry should not continue in office a single day longer. Let us survey some few of the principal charges against them, taken almost at random.

They are wasting the public means in the ridiculous Kafir war, brought on by the vagaries of their own servant, Governor Smith; the war is grievous to the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, who remember with disgust the past alternation of coquettings and threats, which have excited without controlling the marauders on the frontier.

Ministers had previously alienated the trust and goodwill of the colonists by the attempt, in breach of all faith and honour, to force convict emigrants on the colony; and yielding to resistance what they had refused to justice, they had provoked the contempt of the colonists.

They tantalized the Cape colonists by the spontaneous offer of "an English constitution"—a boon now put off, after much debating and controversy, till after the termination of the Kafir war!—of the war provoked by Ministers and not by the colonists!

They have gratuitously excited a similar feeling of contumacy in the Australian colonies, by the spontaneous offer of amended constitutions; an offer followed up by such measures that the colonists are more discontented than pleased, and that different colonies and different classes in the same colony—as Free Settlers and Emancipists—are set against each other, though different settlements are uniting in "an Australian League," to agitate against the British connection.

The anger of New South Wales has been aggravated by the attempt to renew convictism after the promise to abandon it; Van Diemen's Land, which is weaker than New South Wales, is forced to tolerate the curse.

In Ceylon they appointed a Governor who imposed odious taxes; who sanctioned measures of shocking tyranny in the suppression of revolt; whom they maintained in office against the protest of the colonists, and removed after all the mischief was done. They shielded Captain Watson, who repudiated the famous proclamation issued under his hand in a multiplied form, threatening immediate death to persons that should hold certain property; and in all this process they tried to stave off parliamentary censure, by statements which have since been refuted on information that must have been in the hands of Ministers at the time.

The North American colonies, whose affections it was so desirable to regain, have been asking assistance in a measure that would be most beneficial, not more to the colonies than to immense numbers of English emigrants and to the trade of the empire,—the British North American railway: Ministers shilly-shally, negotiate, and procrastinate.

The Foreign Minister of the Cabinet interfered in the affairs of a Portuguese Jew making extravagant claims on the Government of Greece: the Minister professedly interfered to maintain "British influence," in defence of which he invaded our ally; British influence was kicked out of Athens, as the British Minister had been some time before out of Madrid; and Russian influence reigns supreme.

Italy rose against the Austrians; a member of the English Government was sent to behave as if British support would be given to the patriots. British support was withheld; and Austria resumed the Peninsula; Sicily falling back to the dependant of Austria—Naples.

French troops occupied Rome in connivance with Austria, our Government passively acquiescing.

Italian patriots sought refuge in Malta, and were repulsed by the English Governor.

Turkey desires to release Kossuth, and would have done so if England had supported her against Russia: he remains in prison.

Lord Palmerston enjoys the confidence of Tiverton and of English Liberals, of the Emperor and the Diplomats of the Allied Powers.

Ministers wantonly persist in squandering the public money to maintain the mischievous African blockade squadron; as soon as Brazil becomes diligent in suppression of the slave-trade, they subject her to humiliation and coercion.

Ministers have introduced confusion into finance—maintaining the income tax, but handing it over to inquiry by a committee; proposing a budget to be laughed at, and amending it on compulsion; abolishing the window tax, and substituting a house tax, which is to fall on one house in seven.

They have arrayed sect against sect with their Anti-Papal agitation; they followed that agitation up by a bill which strove to be nothing; and under compulsion they accept a really coercive measure from their opponent Sir Frederick Thesiger.

They proclaim "agricultural distress" in the royal speech, and have done nothing to alleviate it; they have since made light of it, though it is getting every day more notorious and deplorable.

They promised Law Reform, and have done little or nothing; Poor Law Reform, and have done nothing.

They have consented to hold office under continual defeats; under the defeat by Mr. Locke King, Lord John has hinted at a Parliamentary Reform Bill for "next session," which shall give some real representation to "the working-classes"; under the defeat by Sir Frederick Thesiger, Ministers acquiesced in a measure of Catholic coercion, and consent to be the Executive which must, ex officio, be charged with the enforcement of that coercion.

Endless confusion has been introduced into every department of public affairs; the Cabinet has no strength, enjoys no public confidence, maintains no straightforward course; it is daily bringing Government and Parliament into contempt, and every hour that it continues in office adds to that calamitous state of things. If a time of trouble should come, it will find us with a Government so weak that it cannot "keep a House" for its own purposes; so reckless in its language and bearing, that no one trusts it or believes in it.

It is quite evident that the first function of the Ministry which succeeds the present must be, not so much to carry on reforms or to advance the progress of the country, as to introduce order where all is disorder; not to commence new measures, but to place upon an intelligible footing the measures already commenced—in the colonies on the subject of representative government, convict transportation, and native relations; in foreign affairs, the distinctions between intervention and non-intervention, alliance and hostility; and at home, in every department. The Ministry that should undertake no other function but that of putting all these things in order, would execute the indispensable preliminary to any future progress. Such a function might be performed by almost any party, whatever its speculative opinions, so long as it could supply men of sense. It would secure the respect and gratitude of the country; and the sooner it should begin its work the better.

REPRODUCTIVE LABOUR IN POOR LAW UNIONS.

THE official replies to Mr. Scully, and to his proposition for employing the able-bodied paupers in Ireland, in reproductive work, deserve notice only because they are official. They are mere parrot-like repetitions of old dogmatic assertions, out of the old economy books; and are there to be read in the form of statements as to what "would be," if the dogmas were violated. And, pray, what is? The Irish famine, the displacement of agricultural labour, the manufacturing distress, the destitution of masses of paupers in England, the debased condition of larger masses of labourers in delusive employments—these are facts which your true old economist brushes aside, as not affecting the argument.

He thinks he settles the whole question when he simpers the assertion, that reproductive employment of paupers, "would" lower the rate of wages. That was one of the assertions repeated, from the old books, on Tuesday, by Sir William Somerville, Mr. Wilson, and Sir Charles Wood, and hinted by Mr. Labouchere. It is nonsense; and a tyro in economy, who was not blind to facts, could expose it. The pauper who is maintained in idleness, or in a non-productive activity, mis-called employment, must be maintained at the expense of society. In other words, the industrious classes must labour for the support of those paupers, as well as for the support of the actual workers, and of the idle classes of society. The labour withheld is a dead loss.

This will become clearer in another view. The economical welfare of a country depends on the ratio of production as compared to people—the more produce, the better off the People. But mere quantity of produce—especially as represented in mere money value—does not suffice. The People is best off which has in proportion to its numbers the largest quantity of produce of the kind needed for the vital necessities of life—abundance of good food, good clothes, and good lodging; and that abundance can only be brought about by the industry of the mass of the People. The more produce of that kind the better. It is not by the nominal amount of "wages" that the comfort of a people is measured, but by the amount of needful produce that they share among them.

It is not by the amount of goods stored in warehouses, or the luxury of particular classes, that the welfare of a nation is governed; but by the amount of good food, clothes, and lodging, diffused among the whole. Our system has failed to secure the needful diffusion, or the distribution of industry needful to cause it: and the best remedy for the defect is the most direct remedy—a power which will set more labour engaged in producing the needful commodities. Exactly what Mr. Scully proposed to do.

And in the case of the able-bodied paupers you have a remarkably simple conjunction of the want and the instrument. Here are a great number of persons suffering through that defective distribution of industry, wanting the commodities most vitally needful: and when you set them to produce such commodities, you meet the want in the most simple and truthful way. You supply the want precisely where it is felt.

Mr. Wilson says that such plan has failed: the assertion is untrue—inadvertently, no doubt. It is a common impression that this question was examined by the Poor-law Commissioners of Inquiry, in 1833, and settled negatively: but it was not; it was neglected, other questions pressing more urgently. What evidence was incidentally taken, is to be found scattered through the earlier reports, showing successful use of reproductive pauper labour. In the Sheffield experiment, fettered as that is, Mr. Wilson may learn that reproductive employment does not make paupers, but serves as an adult school in the art of obtaining "independent" labour; and abundant evidence lies scattered, inviting examination, in the unions whose names are familiar to our readers.

Sir William Somerville wants all such business to be left to the Commissioners, for they will do all that is necessary; and the House has agreed so to leave it. But the Commissioners have not done all that is necessary. What information have they given us about the great and interesting experiment at Cork? What have they done to facilitate it? Have they not systematically avoided the experiment at Sheffield, although specially invited? They have—they are systematically shirking this great question. But Mr. Scully cannot have been silenced by the vote of Tuesday night.

ABD-EL-KADER, KOSSUTH, AND BAKOONIN.

NEVER will the Government of France be safe or happy while Abd-el-Kader remains a prisoner. Honour to Lord Londonderry and Lord Maidstone who have tried to procure his release! The spirit which moves them is one which is most wanted in our day—the spirit of chivalry, or devotion to a good mission because it is good.

The excuse for non-interference advanced by the *Times*, in reply to a letter from Lord Maidstone,—that England who detained Napoleon, would not come into court with clean hands—does not apply. Napoleon was detained by George the Regent and his Tory Government; whereas France is a Republic, and acts for herself. No stipulation was broken. Nor has Abd-el-Kader broken his parole, as Napoleon had done.

The excuse of the *Constitutionnel*, that dangerous consequences might follow, is still weaker. France is under a pledge to release Abd-el-Kader; and in accepting from the Monarchy an inheritance of broken faith, the Republic commits the crime over again. Nor is the argument of any force as a matter of mere policy: nothing is so dangerous for France, or for any honest government which it might have, as a disgrace to the national faith endured by the nation. Standing forth as the chivalrous champion of all that is noble, France might win the love and trust of the nations, and be the leader of Europe: as it is, she is the suspected tool of Russia, her Government low in the eyes of her own people.

In default of France, England might do the good work,—not only on behalf of Abd-el-Kader, but of many others. Were England to proclaim her sympathy and succour for all wronged and helpless captives, suffering for freedom and humanity, she might seize the renown and power which France misses. Let her say that Turkey shall not, against her will, be forced to detain Kossuth and his fellow-captives, and then would Turkey and Hungary be allies of England by closer ties than treaty stipulations. Let her demand the release of the men languishing in the prisons of Austria and Naples, and Italy would soon settle every question of the Romish Church that vexes England. Let her demand freedom for the exiles of Siberia, newly recruited by the oppressed Bakoonin, and many a Russian province, many a Russian family, would in its heart swear allegiance to England. What power, what easy victory, what glory would attend such a policy!

Would the true Republicans of France fail to imitate it?

And what hinders? Oh! prudent men of the middle class will cry, it might get us into a war, and that would be so expensive. The constituencies, cry Members, will be angry with us. There may be consequences, cry the Whig Ministers. It is against diplomatic rule [*aside*, and diplomatic interests], objects Lord Palmerston. So England remains bound to the car of diplomacy, which Absolutism is driving—to the Devil, or to 1852, which is nearly as bad.

And the People of England!—what does that say? Nothing—at present.

THE SOUL OF GOOD IN THINGS EVIL.

MR. RICKMAN, in his preface to the Population Abstracts of 1831, remarks that "An increasing population may be deemed a solid good or a dreadful evil, according to the circumstances of the nation in which it occurs. If a commensurate increase of food and raiment can be produced by agriculture and machinery, an accession of consumers in the home market cannot but be beneficial to all parties, and the increase of population in such cases may be deemed equally desirable in itself, and conducive to national strength and prosperity." Applying this rule to Ireland inversely, all parties will agree that the decrease of population in that island will be attended with great benefit to those who are left behind, and also to the population of Great Britain. For the last forty or fifty years this country has been the grand outlet for the pauper population of Ireland, and the melancholy results are visible in all our large towns. "The Milesian," says Carlyle, in his *Chartism*, "is the sorest evil this country has to strive with. In his rags and laughing savagery, he is there to undertake all work that can be done by mere strength of hand and back, for wages that will purchase him potatoes. He needs only salt for condiment; he lodges to his mind in any pig-hutch, or dog-hutch; roosts in outhouses; and wears a suit of tatters, the getting off and on of

which is said to be a difficult operation, transacted only in festivals, and the high tides of the calendar." Suddenly the Milesian pauper-flood has taken another direction. The desperate competition for labour in England and Scotland having left fewer openings for them, the evicted Irish peasantry have begun to emigrate to America, in such numbers as to upset all the population theories and calculations of the last half century. Three years ago, our political economists could not conceive it possible that the number of emigrants from Ireland would ever go beyond 100,000 annually. Last year it was nearly a quarter of a million, and there is good reason to believe that it will go on increasing. But, even without any increase, there is quite enough in what is going on to cause serious alarm among the wealthy classes. Their first thought will be, that even if the population of Ireland should be reduced to three or four millions, the country would be all the better for it, and we agree with them on that head, although not precisely in the same sense as they do. They look to the reduction which would take place in the amount of poor's rates, but have they ever considered what an advance must inevitably take place in wages?

The *Times* of last Saturday makes some interesting remarks on the social and political consequences which are likely to flow from the probable extension of the emigration mania throughout the United Kingdom. Most people fancy that, if the condition of the working-classes were improved, the feeling in favour of emigration would speedily decline; but the *Times* is not quite so clear as to that result—"We can conceive a great demand for labour, skilled or unskilled, increasing emigration, instead of repressing it." Then follows a remarkable passage, in which the necessity of a large extension of the suffrage is clearly indicated:—

"If all depended on what is called the market of labour, as soon as the population had fallen to a certain level, labour would command such a price as would overpower all inducements to emigration. But besides the market of labour, there are some things not quite so self-adjusting, though quite as important to the interests of labour. The institutions of the country are adapted to the actual condition of the labourer, to the actual rate of his wages, the actual sphere of his expectations, the actual calibre of his intelligence, to his actual education, sympathies, and manners. But these institutions, the work of ages, are not easily adjusted to a rapid change. Should the labourers of this country find that they were masters, and that the rate of wages depended no longer on the decision of the market table, and should the same discovery be made even quicker in our manufacturing towns, who does not see that a new element would be introduced, not only in our industrial, but also in our political calculations? The Parliamentary, the judicial, and the ecclesiastical systems of the country might feel the unwanted presence of rude and newly conscious energies below the present smooth surface of things. Already we behold a vast assimilation and mixing of peoples. The last ten years have done more to bring man and man together, and to destroy the political as well as the geographical barriers between Englishman, Irishman, American, Frenchman, and German, than any previous century in the history of the world. Such changes as these cannot fail to disengage the rising generation more from the ties of custom and place, and enable them to fight their way better in the battle of the world. When our masses are no longer either insulated by want of communication, or encumbered by their own numbers, how will they preserve that humility which is as convenient to their employers as it is comfortable to themselves? This is the time to consider these questions, for if the working population of these islands is to acquire greater actual power, it is high time they should be prepared, and the house put in order, for so great and perilous a change."

THE BENCH AND THE BAR AT SCHOOL.

THE Bench is making decided advance in the knowledge of life. We remember when Lord Abinger was caught tripping in the quotation of an expression familiar enough. As he was gravely summing up, the following colloquy arose:—

"Lord Abinger (to the jury): And then the defendant said he would play hell and Jemmy with him.
"Mr. Serjeant Linthwaite: Hell and Tommy, my Lord.

"Lord Abinger: Thank you, brother Linthwaite. (Proceeding.) And the defendant said that he would play hell and Tommy with him."

But in our day it is the Bench that corrects the Bar. In the case of Smith *versus* Brown, we have the following interlocution:—

"Mr. Montagu Chambers said that there was no accounting for tastes. 'Some like grapes and some onions.'

"The Lord Chief Justice: No, no. 'Some likes apples, some likes inions.'"

THE EGG MYSTERY.

SOME cowardly blackguards collect a cargo of rotten eggs to throw at the Epsom visitors, and then conceal their names. Mr. Peat, a military saddlemaker, recognises them, and they, like Diana, threaten to withdraw custom from his shop for that Acteon-like offence. Journals abuse them. Officers of other regiments disclaim the imputation of being concerned in the blackguardism, with a frankness of indignation which ought to sting the concealed blackguards. But they remain concealed: no provocation will draw them forth from their cowardly hiding.

Meanwhile, Mr. Peat magnanimously preserves silence; so does that martyr gent Dimdale, whose imprisonment has well nigh proved fatal; so does the magistrate to whom Mr. Peat showed the letter of a "distinguished" offender. Now, why this preposterous delicacy? Dimdale may be magnanimous; but what noble purpose is served by Peat's punctilio? Is it not a servile deference for "rank" which restrains his tongue?

FEASTS OF CHARITY.

CAN'T you give money for a public object without taking it out in amusement? It is a curious fact—but the feeling of charity is so weak in British humanity, that without a feast you can collect few subscriptions.

Poles are perishing, and English benefactors annually dance themselves into the needful warmth of heart. Some one conceives the idea of aiding an hospital: forthwith a bazaar is got up; four military bands are engaged; the merchandise is coquetishly displayed, and coquetishly sold to a public which goes home congratulating itself that it has done a good thing. A religious cause is in want of funds: Exeter-hall is engaged, a bazaar is opened in Hanover-square; earnest "reformers" pay their shillings to the sacred cause, and traffic in trifles at the same time.

In every instance the public is charitable through the medium of sale and barter. Shopkeeping is attempted in all things; virtue seduced to do its duty by amusement. Really, feasts of charity are your only way to get a flow of soul.

A "MAGNIFICENT" IDEA.

TEMPLE-BAR is certainly a decent-looking block of stone and publicly useful—if pulled down. But we won't mention that, since the corporation evidently conceived, what we cannot but call a magnificent idea, in connection with that structure on the occasion of the Queen's visit. They caused to be designed a huge crown for the centre-piece of those original illuminations in oil lamps, which they spread up and down the outlines of the architecture. And what a crown it was!—in shape how exquisite, in proportion how graceful, in colouring how unique! It looked like a great red and yellow hat which had swelled out at the top, shrunk in at the sides, and lost its brim.

And this gigantic ruin of a "crown," we have heard it hinted, was invented on purpose to be let down upon the head of Victoria as she drove through the Bar into the City—the effect would be so fine!—only an Alderman, well known for his sagacity, happened to suggest that possibly it might not fit, and that the result would extinguish the Queen. Horrible thought! It was a magnificent notion, though, for all that!

SOCIAL REFORM.

III. THE NATION SUBMITS TO HARDSHIP AND FAILURE.

TO ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

July 8, 1861.

MY DEAR ROBINSON,—In this letter I want to impress upon the working-men, that the misery which they undergo is a wanton infliction upon them—an infliction which they need not undergo any longer; that we may begin to mend our condition at once.

Some friends whose opinion I value, urge me to believe that it would be better if we were to trust in the gradual development of Association, and not endeavour to give it a general application, until the mass of the People should be educated into a condition capable of using it; but I wish to make the friends who believe such a course the best, understand how much of their view arises from some lurking idea, that Association demands a total and sudden reorganization of society; whereas, not only is it possible to apply the principle of Association immediately, without awaiting that more distant day at which the People shall be fully educated, but also such a

day will be hastened by that very application. One of the great difficulties in the way of education is the total want of time at the disposal of the workman apart from his daily labour. Short time made a limited and partial amendment of that too protracted toil; but to carry out short time more extensively, it is evident that some concert between employers, employed, and consumers is absolutely necessary; and I shall be able to show in these letters how concert *does* produce "short time." Indeed, the most hopeful view of the short time-ists does not go far enough to secure leisure for the effective education of the average mind. Nay, one influence of continuous toil is to deaden the activity of the mind, and thus to prevent the labourer from entertaining the idea that his condition can be essentially different from what it is.

I might be content to rely on the growth of Association, since the numbers are already increasing so very rapidly in Paris and even in our own country; but I am well aware that the associations undergo many difficulties for the want of organization outside of their own bodies. I have also some regard to very numerous classes whose condition is so low that they have neither the means nor the knowledge to form associations, nor the hope of acquiring any such means; and I think it can be made clear that the principle can be applied to them forthwith. Hence we want a national movement.

Now, it would be much easier to evoke the working-classes to the labour of their own elevation, if one could appeal to any broad sentiment of nationality; but I fear that nationality is very dead amongst us; that it has nearly ceased, because the causes have ceased. Nationality is the love of country; and the love of country is caused by those qualities in the soil, the people, and the customs, which we habitually regard as giving us comfort or pleasure. I think that England used to be loved by Englishmen, because they regarded it as a land in which there was no small pleasure to be got out of life, even when life was humble—good sturdy food, some share of manly pastime, comfortable homes, pleasant lands, freedom, and above all a love of fair play, which stood by to secure every man his right. Now, it is a melancholy fact that, for the great multitude of the English people not one of these things exists. Even the well-paid labourer who can get a full allowance of food, must be content with a monotonous dietary; and want of time leaves him no enjoyment for his meal. Where the town, with its buildings, its factories, and its ironworks, has not eaten up the country, he has neither leisure nor heart to enjoy the pleasures of the scene. And as to fair play, continuous toil and hard necessities leave him neither the time nor the independence to see it enforced. That which he cannot give to others, others give not to him. I see no reason, then, why the Englishman should love England more than other countries. He has little comfort there, less hope; and, in point of fact, it is the fashion of the day rather to sneer at nationality. The general consequence of that feeling is, that Englishmen are not very ready to act together. You can scarcely appeal to them as a nation with any certainty of response. At this moment the English people is shamefully content to bow down under a trade whose profits it does not share, to be driven in a ceaseless toil without retaining the fruits of industry, and to lose, one by one, everything that makes life worth having. It suffers this without resistance; without even that unanimous protest, the mere utterance of which would suffice to stop the evil.

The objectors to change, who call themselves matter-of-fact men, have the most surprising coolness in assuming facts. They warn you against the reorganization of society; because, as they say, you risk a state of things which will be attended by disorder, decline of trade and of production, misery and famine. They speak as if the actual condition of the greatest number of people were not such as to render them familiar with all those things—disorder, misery, and hunger. But their assumption is worse—they speak as if the existing state of things were a success. I say that failure encounters them at every turn. The present system secures nothing, excepting for a time, and by favour of a forbearance which cannot be continued. I see that in Ireland there is a whole kingdom whose landed system has come to utter disorganization, and whose population has been rapidly declining. Even in prosperous England I see large tracts of land uncultivated or half-cultivated; I see enormous numbers of people willing to work and unable to find work; I see landlords bankrupt and unable to

perform their part of the "trust" which makes them landlords; farmers declaring distress, and not in a condition to carry on their business properly; agricultural labourers driven off the land to live in towns; and trade itself, to whose prosperity everything else is sacrificed—trade itself has to undergo rapid alternations of overtrading, glut, and stagnation—has to write off immense masses of profits in the name of "bad debts," and has to pay to the existing system a huge annual fine in the form of bankruptcy. These facts are not to be ignored or explained away. The magnificent accumulation of goods in the Crystal Palace is not more a result of the present system than those gigantic evils are; and a system which includes with that achievement those enormous evils is not a successful system.

It is common to aver that the stimulus to competition is necessary to excite the highest amount of production, and to boast that it does so. It does no such thing. It does stimulate production in certain states of society where great breadth of land and natural facility for industry and trade might otherwise make the contented labourer supine; but in our country the competition of labourer against labourer, of tradesman against tradesman, of all against each, presses so hard that men are becoming content to take less for the labour of life than that which is necessary fairly to maintain life; they are becoming consumers of less than they ought to consume. In the mean while the attempt of every class and every person to circumvent all the rest, induces enormous waste of industry—produce to no purpose; which is as good as no produce at all. I appeal to the very broadest facts; and I say, that where there is land idle, and hands are idle, and people wanting food, it cannot be said that the system which regulates industry is one exciting the highest amount of produce. It does not even excite the necessary amount of produce. This is the great fact which we should constantly expose—that the present system is a failure on the grounds chosen by those economists who uphold it. It does not succeed in any of its professed results—it does not obtain the highest amount of production—it does not accumulate the largest quantity of wealth—it does not create the sort of wealth needed for the welfare of the people—it does not secure trade—it does not secure the cultivation of the land—it does not secure the subsistence of the people—and, if we continue much longer without some wiser counsel amongst ourselves, the Conservatives, as with a miserable facetiousness they call themselves, will find that even standing armies will not suffice to secure "order."

The present system is a failure, and to continue that failure, the great mass of the people in this country needlessly undergoes constant hardship and suffering; to continue that failure, the ruling classes blindly, if not wantonly, brave a dreadful retribution. By taking counsel of each other, by acting in concert, we might immediately begin a better state of things. But this is the idea which I wish now to stamp and restamp on the minds of our fellow countrymen—That the present system is a failure, a self-proving failure, a needless failure, continued with wanton obstinacy.

Ever yours, THORNTON HUNT.

RUDIMENTARY FACULTIES.—As geologists show the formation of the earth to have been gradual, layer after layer being added, more perfect plants and animals of a higher order of feeling and intelligence appearing, as the world was prepared for them, so has the mind of man been developed, region added to region, as preparation has been made for its activity and legitimate exercise. And who shall say that even the best specimen of mankind has yet reached the last development which our race is to attain even upon this earth? There appear to be rudimentary organs sufficiently developed in some individuals, when excited by mesmerism, to point to a higher order of intelligence than man has yet attained. They appear to put us in relation with the general mind of mankind; so that when steam and machinery shall have annihilated material space and time, and when also we shall have made a great moral advance, it may be that these, at present, undeveloped faculties will enable us to become all-knowing and intelligent as regards what then exists, or ever has existed in the mind of man. But even if this be speculation, all history and experience—noting, as they do, an actual advance notwithstanding much seeming local retrogression—confirm the hope we should indulge from the nature of man himself, and point to a time when, the faculties he now undoubtedly possesses being fully developed, and the powers of nature being brought to their greatest possible subservience, the earth shall become the scene for happiness such as the imagination has hitherto conferred upon Heaven alone.—*Education of the Feelings, by Charles Bray.*

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

THE readers of *Blackwood* will hear with regret that one of the most constant and most favoured contributors, *Delta*, died this week, in the fifty-third year of his age. Associated as he had been with so many of the writers of our day, especially in Scotland, where he was greatly esteemed, Dr. MOIR will be missed more perhaps than one more celebrated.

ALBERT SMITH's new periodical, which we announced some weeks ago, is now before the world, and promises to be a very lively chat and quiz upon the fleeting follies of *The Month*, aided by the designs of the inimitable LEECH. Pleasantry without personality runs through its pages. Beside this, the newest of our monthlies, lies on our table that oldest of the monthlies, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which, among other papers of interest, contains PETER CUNNINGHAM's *Story of Nell Gwynne*.

Another new quarterly, *The Architectural Quarterly Review*, has just appeared. The articles are well chosen; and, though of course mainly addressed to professional people and connoisseurs, it contains matter to attract even the general reader.

We have received the first number of the *Leader*, a paper published at New York; but cannot say that we feel any pride in our follower. In the first place, it is a *Protectionist* organ, which makes the name singularly inappropriate; in the next place, it has a feeble imitation of our "Open Council," wherein, although the editor declares he will fetter no man in the expression of his opinion, it seems pretty evident that only opinions agreeable to the journal will find expression there. Moreover, the proprietors declare that their paper is "managed, edited, and produced in a style of literary and typographical execution commensurate with the grand ends of its institution and the advanced intelligence of its reading community"—which, if true, says very little for that same advanced intelligence.

MICHELET is publishing in the *Evénement* his new work, *Légendes de la Démocratie*, which we shall notice fully on its completion. The preface will cause every Englishman to smile at its naïveté. "This book," he says, "is the true *Légende d'Or* (golden legend)—free from all alloy, and where will be found nothing but the truth." Nay more, every one who reads it will become a wiser and a better man—the author guarantees it. How a man of genius like MICHELET can be so deplorably deficient in taste, is matter for comment!

EMILE DE GIRARDIN announces a new pamphlet, the title of which sets one thinking, *La Révolution légale par la Présidence d'un Ouvrier*. Who is the workman GIRARDIN has in his eye?

The publishers of GUIZOT's last work have printed a cheap edition, for sale out of France, to combat the Belgian pirates; and LAMARTINE seems to have made arrangements for simultaneous publication of original and translation, so as not only to thwart the Belgians, but to forestall translators. What a disgraceful state of things, when nations cannot secure even a copyright with each other! but tradesmen have to outwit tradesmen, and the universal motto is not "Justice," but "Sharp Practice."

Among the new works let us not forget to notice CESARE CANTU's admirable historical compendium, *Storie de, Cento Anni 1750—1850*; compiled with care, and written with great elegance. Our readers may not be sorry to learn that GUALTERIO has at last produced his *Ultimi Rivolgimenti Italiani*; and that DUMAS has added a third volume to his amusing *Angé Pitou*.

At the *Théâtre Français* it is not the manager who accepts plays, it is the actors themselves; a *comité de lecture* is formed, and its decision is absolute. Of course, no committee of this kind can help falling into abuses; but all the dramatic authors have submitted to it, hitherto, in spite of abuses. GEORGE SAND and PONSARD refuse. They decline submitting their pieces to the judgment of the *comité*. If that is the only medium through which their pieces must pass to reach the *Théâtre Français*, they will prefer keeping the pieces at home. GEORGE SAND has just issued a letter on this subject, addressed to her friend and publisher, HETZEL.

SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

Elements of Catholic Philosophy: or, Theory of the Natural System of the Human Mind. Longman and Co.
Manual of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Mind. By the Reverend James Carlie, D.D.
Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

IN England Psychology has but two schools: that of Reid, Stewart, Brown, and Mill, commonly styled "the Scotch School;" and that of Phrenology. Both claim to be inductive, although the first is rather analytic than inductive. That the science of Mind should be in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory state will surprise no one acquainted with the hierarchy of the sciences—the superior complexity of the phenomena renders their explanation more difficult than any other. If you reflect upon the intimate connection between psychology and physiology (and whatever your views respecting the nature of mind may be, you cannot resist the overwhelming evidence of mind's dependence upon the condition of the brain), at once it will become clear that, rightly to understand the phenomena of mind, you must first understand the phenomena of organic matter; and then again, before organic matter can be rightly considered, you must understand chemistry, organic and inorganic, no less than physics; in short, the state of mental science will depend upon the condition of all the other sciences which lead up to and minister to it.

It were unwise, therefore, to pool pool all systems of psychology, because they are at present but rude outlines of a science. It is equally unwise to assume that either the Phrenological or the Scotch School has settled the great questions. They are no more to be accepted as the Science of Mind than the Chemistry of Lavoisier's day was to be accepted as the settlement of chemical questions.

Before us are two recent works on Phrenology and Psychology, both written by thoughtful serious men, although not of equal value. The one has an ambitious aim, the other an aim of modest usefulness. The *Elements of Catholic Philosophy* propounds a great "discovery"—the *Manual* professes to be no more than a record of the existing state of the science. We have read the *Elements of Catholic Philosophy* with attention and with pleasure; but we have not discovered the great novelty which its author claims for his system, nor do we distinctly see wherein he believes that novelty to consist, unless it be in the modification he has given to the phrenological arrangement of the faculties. But he shall state his own position as regards the "discovery" announced in this work:—

"It was in the endeavour to sketch the outline of a scheme of education which, embracing in its rudimentary teaching the humblest classes, should be gradually extended, as year after year could be rescued, for the purpose of improving and furnishing the mind, from the importunate claim of labour for daily bread, that it occurred to the writer of these pages to inquire, whether any light on the question of what successive cultivation of the different powers of the mind would be most in accordance with their natural development, might be afforded by phrenology. A study of works on the subject produced the conviction, that valuable information might be derived from the observations of Dr. Gall and his disciples. To escape from the entanglement of an imperfect nomenclature, such Greek words as appeared most accurately to express the pith of the various observations, were substituted for the names given by the phrenologists to each particular 'organ.' The next step was, to lay down on paper the external map of the head, not as the projection, but as the development of a spheroid, marking the Greek names in the respective positions corresponding to the different organs.

"This done, the remainder of the task was of easy accomplishment. It was idle to think of constructing a system, when that of nature herself was unveiled; and it became evident that the great Author of nature, who in all his material works has wrought by num-

ber, by weight, and by measure, in making man in his own image, stamped upon the outline, not only the sure indications of individual character, but also those of the unvarying system of the human mind.

"It will occur to every man of thought, that the system thus arrived at is by no means such as he would himself have drawn out, and does not, at the first glance, carry with it conviction of its certain and all-comprehending truth. On reflection, he will find in this unexpected character of the theory a sure consequence of that truth. Had it been easy, or even possible, to anticipate the true system of the mind, or to arrive at its outline by any other method than by that of induction from observation, metaphysics would have long since taken the rank of a positive science."

The oftener we read this the more impossible it becomes to get at the precise meaning of the writer. Are we to suppose that the substitution of Greek names for phrenological organs, and the laying down on paper of an external map of the head, were the triumphs of this Natural System, so that "this done, the remainder of the task was of easy accomplishment"? The sentences which follow are so extremely vague that they perplex instead of enlightening us.

When we come to the laying out of this Natural System we find that it divides the Human Mind into three classes:—1. *The Impulsive Faculties* (under which are ranged the senses of Taste, Smell, Touch, Hearing, and the Consciousness of life and sexual feeling—the Instincts of Destruction, Wrath, and Parental feeling—and the Volitional Faculties of Self-control, Perseverance, Concentration); 2. *The Organic or Instrumental Faculties* (under which are ranged the Powers of Physical Perception Geometrical and Chemical, the Powers of Mixed Perception, the Powers of Intellectual Perception, the Practic Powers of Art, and the Ideal Powers); and 3. *The Regulating or Directive Faculties* (under which are ranged the Political Faculties or Social Virtues, the Moral Faculties or Ethical Virtues, and the Religious Faculties or Theologic Virtues). There is ample novelty of arrangement and nomenclature in this scheme; but we see therein no "discovery," and certainly no seminal germs of Catholic philosophy. But let us hear the author:—

"The human mind, according to the theory of the natural system, consists of forty-two distinct primary faculties, corresponding to as many divisions or features of the head, by the successive operation of which faculties, all feeling, thought, and action are produced. While admitting arrangement in various groups, the simplest and most natural distribution of these faculties is into three classes. Each class contains three orders, respectively composed of twelve, twenty-one, and nine distinct genera. The three classes are, the Appetites, the Powers, and the Sentiments, which correspond to the Orectic, the Dianoetic, and the Ethical parts of the mind, according to the division of Aristotle.

"In a division of the primary mental faculties into classes, orders, and genera, we must not expect to find the boundaries of the approximating orders more distinctly limited than is the case in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Considerable difficulties are occasionally encountered by the naturalist who seeks to interpolate a new animal, or a new plant, in any existing system. We thus find that the third order might be ranked under the second class, almost as appropriately as under the first, and that the sixth order, ranked under the second, is very closely connected with those of the third class.

"In regarding the classes as composed of appetites, powers, and sentiments, or as impulsive, instrumental, and regulating, it must also be borne in mind, that we mention these characteristics as leading and distinctive, but not as exclusively peculiar. The pleasure experienced by the person who uses any instrument, is proportioned to the excellence of the instrument itself, and to the facility with which he can handle it. The same remark applies to the exercise of any intellectual power. The poet, the sculptor, the musician, rejoices in his work. The more perfect and subtle is any faculty of the mind, the more freely and pleasurably will its possessor call it into action. Thus, the possession of any power produces an appetite for its exertion, and a sentiment regarding its object; and each distinct primary faculty will comprehend appetite, power, and sentiment, although one of the three modes of operation will appear to be most characteristic.

"A classical difference in the faculties of the mind, of much importance, remains to be pointed out, in order to simplify the explanation of which we must refer to the law of association.

"Observation informs us, that, where two or more faculties have been strongly and simultaneously excited, a subsequent similar excitement of one is communicable to the other. Thus, if the impression of heat be strongly produced on the faculty of touch, simultaneously with the impression of light on the

faculty of vision, association will, until corrected by experience, connect a new impression on either of them, with the corresponding action of the other, or with that repetition of the past impression which we call memory. As the faculties of the mind constantly observing new phenomena in the external world, associations multiply; they rise no longer exclusively, from the senses, but extend to the other faculties, connect themselves in series, form trains of thought, and constitute the discursive power of reason and of imagination.

"We find, then, with reference to the faculties of the impulsive class, that their ordinary state is that of repose, if not of sleep, from which they are roused only by the presentation, either actually through the senses, or by association through the imagination, of their appropriate objects. They then become suddenly and violently excited, and, unless reason, the moral sentiments, and self-control, are properly developed, dominate for a time over thought, speech, and action. The appetite or instinct gratified, the faculty returns to its ordinary state of repose, and generally cannot again be roused for a definite time.

"The faculties of the organic class appear never to be entirely dormant, although they are capable of great increase of energy under the stimulus of the will, which converts perception and memory into attention and recollection. When the impulsive powers are the most highly developed, the intelligent powers become instrumental to their gratification, and their energies are chiefly exerted as servants to the passions.

"In the directive class, a very equable degree of activity, although not incapable of some modification, appears to prevail. The just, the benevolent, or the religious man, is never for a moment unconscious of the dues of justice, charity, and religion, even though, under the strong excitement of other emotions, he may be led to do violence to those faculties. It is manifest that the permanent energy of the social, ethical, and religious virtues, is necessary to consistency of character."

We have sufficiently indicated the nature of this work, we cannot enter here upon a discussion of the system. The weakest part strikes us as being those chapters wherein he undertakes to apply this system to politics, theology, and ethics. If we are to take Bacon's test and judge of philosophies by their "fruits," the Natural System here disclosed will not secure our adherence. But the book is, nevertheless, the production of a thoughtful man, and will be read with profit even by those who like ourselves reject its "system."

The *Manual of the Human Mind* has a more modest aim. Dr. Carlile proposes to set forth, in a brief, clear statement, what the various powers and operations of the mind are, the place they hold in the mental organism, and their connection with one another. In doing this he modestly repudiates all claims to originality. He is too well read in metaphysics not to be aware of the danger of claiming originality, and says that we ought to hesitate before hinting such a claim. "For himself the author avows that not unfrequently when he imagined that he had arrived at certain conclusions by his own excogitations, he has not only found them anticipated in other books, but in books which he had read, and from which he had, in all probability, though unconsciously, derived both the conclusions and the reasonings on which they were established." Such a passage is enough to inspire confidence; and we are sufficiently conversant with philosophical writings to pronounce Dr. Carlile an original thinker although his thoughts are no novelties. In this little book he has not only produced an excellent *Manual*, but he has thought out for himself the conclusions it contains. As an educational book it has the decided advantages of brevity and clearness.

CLARE ABBEY.

Clare Abbey; or, the Trials of Youth. By the Author of "The Discipline of Life." In 2 vols. H. Colburn.

WHEN a writer achieves any success, no matter how small, by one publication, he almost invariably writes a second time, because he succeeded, not because he has anything to say. This is the cause of the general inferiority of second works. They are manufactured to order, they do not come spontaneously.

The *Discipline of Life* gained some small success, and hence *Clare Abbey*. It is quite clear that there was no internal impulse forcing the authoress to write this book. She had no story to tell, no characters to paint, no experience to communicate, no lesson to teach. Invention there is none, pathos none, humour none, subtle analysis of character none. The story moves in the broadest runs of commonplace, the characters are at once vague, uninteresting, and yet familiar in their stereotyped incements.

Ernest de Grey (notice the names!) is a high-spirited youth, bred up to fortune, but ruined by his father's speculations, and forced to leave the family domains and to earn a living for himself. Clare Abbey passes into the hands of Lord Vere, whose son and daughter—Reginald and Camilla St. Maur—form two of the principal figures in the story. Reginald is affected with an unaccountable sympathy for Ernest de Grey, and when that vague young gentleman enters the Church and comes down to the living at Cranleigh, the reader foresees that a friendship will spring up between these two shadowy persons, and love between Ernest de Grey and the gay young Camilla. As if to forestall expectation, the authoress actually has the courage to make Ernest meet Reginald and Camilla riding in the lane—Camilla's horse does what all horses are bound to do in novels, viz., he stumbles—Ernest, as a correct hero, darts forward, et cetera, et cetera.

Mem. for Novelists. This is to give notice, that for the last time we have narrated the incident of a hero "darting forward" to arrest a runaway horse, or rescue his future heroine from being "daashed to earth." Our patience is thoroughly exhausted! Not one more repetition of that incident will we be servile enough to record! If novelists will employ such invention, we will not aid and abet them by noticing it. Let heroes save heroines in some less familiar way. The horse business is used-up; let the carcass be sent forthwith to the knackers!

The superb young Ernest having "darted forward," you know of course what occurs. Intimacy springs up. Songs are sung, poetry is read aloud, love follows in due course. But Camilla is only coquetting with Ernest; and when he pours forth passionate words she is flurried, and begs he will not think of such a thing. Camilla is not captive to that killing young clergyman. Her heart is susceptible enough, however, in the case of a still more shadowy person, Mr. Frank Hargrave, who gains her affection in a rapid and incomprehensible manner. He induces her to elope with him. But Ernest de Grey is at hand to "save her." He does "save her"; and she, having shed the requisite amount of tears, and having learned that Frank Hargrave is married to another, marries Ernest, and "they live very happily all the days of their lives."

Now, really, we must protest against paper and ink being wasted on such a story as that. Old as every page is, it is not selected from among the interesting pages of romance; there are some stories that never grow old; there are some that are never young, and this is of them! But, if the author lack invention, we are bound to demand that this deficiency be compensated by some other quality—such as dramatic power, or eloquence, or wit, or observation. With one of these qualities, a great variety of commonplace incident may be accepted; without them, we cannot understand why novels should be written. Is there such an imperious necessity for "new novels," that they must be supplied, even if the only novelty lie in the binding and titlepage? Is there such an *æstrus* goading the writer, that in spite of having nothing to say, he must write on as if his teeming brain were "bursting with big thoughts"? What was it forced the author into writing this book? It was not "hunger," or the feat might be excused; if it was "request of friends," we trust, that when that request is made again, it will not be granted until after a plain self-interrogation of this kind:—

"Have I, clever writer that I am, any new story to tell? or any old one with new incidents or new characters such as I have known? or have I experienced anything in my own life which I have not yet given shape to, but which, if truthfully fashioned, would appeal, as all experience does, to the universal heart? or have I known strange out-of-the-way people in strange out-of-the-way scenes?"

Having answered any of those queries affirmatively, it becomes lawful to grant the request of friends. Otherwise it is not lawful. Positive injury is the result, and injury purchased with no greater good than that satisfaction the author derives at seeing three lifeless volumes on his table!

Our readers know the keen relish with which we devour good novels, and how heartily we praise them when we have the chance; but it does appear to us that the lawless leniency of criticism, puffing as chefs d'œuvres, works which have not salt enough within them to be preserved in the memory for three days together, has, with concurrent causes, helped to make the novels of the day as bad as they were in the glorious epoch of the Minerva Press. Therefore, although severity is never

an agreeable necessity, it is a necessity which all critics should accept.

Of *Clare Abbey* we have already indicated our opinion; but in justice we should add, that unfavorable as that opinion is, the work is not worse—nay, perhaps something better—than the majority of novels which claim to be "read" because they are baptized this season. There is nothing positively absurd or foolish in it; level mediocrity sustains its pages equably; and if it nowhere calls for admiration, it may be read with the aid of copious "skipping."

DEFENCE OF IGNORANCE.

A Defence of Ignorance. By the author of "How to make Home Unhealthy." Chapman and Hall.

It is somewhat surprising that a writer of so much wit, humour, fancy, and intelligence should not have perceived that the irony lying at the bottom of this *Defence of Ignorance* could not, in the very nature of things, be successful beyond the limits of a few pages. A man may write a Panegyric on Folly, or a *Defence of Ignorance*; but to suppose that a volume with serious and even polemical tendencies could be borne along by such a machinery as this, viz., a select committee inquiring into the state of education, with a view of adopting necessary measures for the *Defence of Ignorance*, is to suppose that the substance of a volume lies in a bon mot. In the present case the reader sees throughout that the author is careful to bring forward his views on education, and adopts a clumsy machinery for the purpose. All that is said might have been as successfully said without the elaborate jest being constantly thrust before the attention. There is too much of the joke preface in it.

But although we regard the machinery as a failure, the book has fortunately the redeeming merits of being very witty, very amusing, ay, and very suggestive. The pages are crowded with fanciful and humorous similes, illustrations, turns of phrase, and beneath the pleasantry there is serious thought. Take the following of a—

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

"Dr. Thomas Williams, a member of the University of Cambridge, and Ph. D. of Pisa, does by no means neglect the Greek and Latin of 'his young gentlemen' at Euclid Hall Academy. When Captain Harris exhibited his drawings of wild beasts to the Zoologists, they were amazed, and said, 'he undoubtedly took very strong medicine' before he could become so clever. Doubtless they knew how Englishmen are taught. Very strong medicine and very nauseous is daily administered by Dr. Williams to his young gentlemen, whom by that means he hopes to make extremely wise. In an uncarpeted room, with dirty walls, the windows made opaque with paste, sit the recipients, fifty in number. They sit on forms that are immovable, and they are expected to remain immovable upon their forms. Their books are supported before them upon dull rows of unpainted, wooden desks, with inkstands fixed therein, about as far apart from one another as the raisins in the Sunday pudding. Dr. Williams struggles with nature to put bigness into his own five feet seven. He sits on a lofty throne, before a desk or altar, and to him the rows of worshippers look up. He might be Serapis, as the god appeared before his demolition. The gigantic idol, with his arms upon the temple roof, was no less a real god in the Serapion, than here in his Williamsion, Williams is sublime. When the hollow metal of the idol broke under the profane hatchet of the iconoclast, the crack was thought to be the crack of doom. The worshippers shrank to the ground, cowering with fear: these worshippers of Williams even in their dreams would shudder at the thought of a bold hand or voice uplifted against him.

"BUHO. I met Williams, by-the-by, one day at a dinner-party, and the five feet seven of his height seemed then to be by five feet six too much for him; if he could have had but an inch of himself left, wherewith to run into a mouse-hole, I believe that such a temple would have then sufficed.

"CIVETTA. A nod expresses the sublime will, quickly understood among an abject crowd. The first Greek class goes up. Twelve boys stand side by side, each holding a book which slightly trembles; they stand before the desk; if the cane were a sacrificial knife, a picture might be drawn of Williams as a savage priest about to offer twelve youths to the God of Ignorance. I grant that this is not agreeable, and I could wish that a most useful cause, like ours, could be maintained in the ascendant by means less repulsive. But children seek for knowledge, and their eagerness must be repressed. The book which these youths hold is in each case the same, and open at the same page. It contains the plays of Sophocles. These boys have been dragged through grammar as through a cactus-bush. They know all about *tu quoque*. Williams had not the consistency to say for them the active part, I strike, I have struck, I will strike; he

illustrated it, however, as they went along with clever cuts, and gave them a proper feeling of the passive form, I am struck, I have been struck, and so on. Delectus they were taught to find a choice of evils, and the Anabasis a going down into some lower deep. They had learned to wish that Homer's works were in a single copy, and so fell into their claws; they knew what they would do, though they got flogged for it. They are now translating Philoctetes, wondering when Ulysses will be done with, for they are reading about him also with the French usher in Télémaque. As for the son of Poias the Melian, all they can make out is a connection between his sore foot and their sore hands. To this extent perhaps they recognise his claim to sympathy on their part, and also they can understand his hatred of Ulysses. Philoctetes agrees with the boys roughly about that, for Ulysses is the man—

"Whom of all other Greeks he would desire
To lay his fist upon."

"The Greeks fight a hard battle, and retire to suck their wounds. Theirs is a daily Marathon, in as far as Williams, their enemy, is concerned; for he has as much right as Isfunder ever had to be called Xerxes, and to be represented by his consonants as doubly cross, with a dog's growl and a goose's hiss. "Buno. Fiddlededee, sir! But I call this whole-some discipline.

"CIVETTA. Wholesome! Invigorating, bracing, the true tonic, my dear sir. I send four of my sons to Euclid Hall. The Greeks go down to suck their wounds, while they translate a passage of Shakespeare. "The quality of mercy," &c., into catalectic tetrameters. Before the awful desk their place is taken by a small herd of wild boys, who have been hunted out of the fields of arithmetic, and over the hills of algebra, into the jungle of trigonometry. Here they are confused with sines and cosines, and abused with complements, tripped over tangents, nevertheless they must on, on through a ditch of logarithms, breaking fences of parabolas, until they are lodged safely in the pitfalls of the differential calculus.

"Binns Minimus now suffers torment. In a bald book of geography, which is little more than a bad index to the contents of the world political, Binns Minimus has sinned with many an imperfect lesson. He called a well-known Isthmus, yesterday, to the dismay of the English master, Suet. As a mild punishment he was ordered to learn his duty to man by nine o'clock on the succeeding morning. What is my duty to man; where is it? asked little Binns? but Mr. Thunderbomb was silent. This morning the young gentleman is ignorant of his duty to his fellow-creatures,—not having remembered that it was to be found in the catechism,—the Doctor knows his duty to a boy, and so Binns Minimus now suffers torment."

Or the following peep into the cranium of a gentleman who has received a—

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

"Brown is a decent man, you will experience no shock. He is taking stock of all his information: Greek, there's a dual number, and a tense called aorist, and one verb in the grammar is *τὴν*, there's *Æschylus*, and there's *Herodotus*, and there's a war called Peloponnesian and Xerxes. Latin, I know some,—let me see—'bis dat qui cito dat,' 'ingenuas didicisse,' &c., and there's 'post hoc non propter hoc,' and there's 'sic vos non vobis,' which goes on melliki—something, but it is not usual to quote the rest, so it don't matter my not knowing it. I know a whole line, by the by, 'O fortunati minimum sua si bona norint.' Come, that would fetch something in the House of Commons. I think it's from Ovid. There's the Augustan age and Coriolanus. Brutus goes with liberty and Tarquin's ravishing strides,—a verb agrees with its nominative case. English history, there's Arthur—round table—Alfred burnt outcakes—Henry VIII. had a number of wives, was the son of Queen Elizabeth, who wore a stiff frill and didn't marry. George III. had two prime ministers, Horace Walpole and Mr. Pitt. The Duke of Wellington and Napoleon, and Waterloo, also Trafalgar and Rule Britannia—Oh, and there's Aristotle, shone in a number of things, generally safe to mention. Plato and friendly attachment—Mem. avoid mentioning Plato, there's something about a republic, on which I don't feel safe when it's occasionally mentioned. Botany: sap, the blood of trees—the leaves of flowers are called petals—also parts called pistils, which I could make a pun upon if I knew what they were—cosines in algebra, the same, which would make play with cousins—plus and minus, more and less—there's a word rationale, don't know whether French or Latin, but extremely good to use—foreign politics I don't make much of, not understanding history of foreign countries. Germans, I know, dreamy, Klopstock—know his name, and think he was a drummer. Guter was great. And I think there's an Emperor Barbarossa, but, Mem., be cautious, for I'm not sure whether that's not the name of an animal. Understand animals, having been twice to the Zoological Gardens. Have read Shakespeare—not Milton, but its safe to praise him. Fine, a good epithet to apply to him."

But it will need much satire and much experience to shake the solid fabric of prejudice in favour of the old routine. As the author elsewhere says:—

"AZIOLE. I don't like hats, do you? nobody does. Is it not odd that we have persevered in wearing hats until beavers—which, to the mere naturalist, are peculiarly interesting—have almost become extinct—and this in deference to habit, every man against his own conviction. Well, sir, if custom be so powerful in ordering the furniture outside our heads, in spite of us, it will prevail no less in maintaining those internal fittings to which men have been for centuries accustomed, and with which we are content."

The only effective way to get rid of the old hat is for men resolutely to wear the new; a certain number of good schools on rational principles will have more effect than libraries of ridicule.

As a sample of the gravity which lies underneath the smile of our author, take this on the—

UTILITY OF IGNORANCE.

"SCREECH. That the ignorance of the middle classes is in a sound and safe state for the present we can see by the bitterness of party, and the durability of all manner of misunderstanding. Misunderstandings are the stones which macadamise the road of life; our way without them would be tedious from the excess of softness. Now, I have seen reason to suspect that Knowledge impresses on its victims a belief that nobody is all wrong or all right. That opposite lines of belief or conduct may run over the land of truth, and that it is honest for a man to travel upon either; that so a man going to Birmingham need not necessarily spit at a man going to Bath. The victims of knowledge may at last be brought into a state of such great wickedness, that they doubt the entire depravity of man. They almost doubt whether any human being would fail to get the sympathy of another who should be cognisant of all his thoughts and all his springs of action. They say that nine tenths of the quarrels they have witnessed would have dropped immediately if each party had seen nakedly the other's mind, and either have resulted in absolute unanimity or friendly opposition of opinion. They say that if there were no ignorance, there would be no party heat, and if there were no party heat, there would be no ignorance. This is a pretty argument, you cannot catch it by the tail; like the snake of eternity, its tail is in its mouth, it is a perfect circle."

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Outlines of Physical Geography. For Families and Schools. By Rosina M. Zornlin. J. W. Parker.

This is one of Parker's School Series of Outlines. Miss Zornlin is a practised writer of popular science, and contrives to make Physical Geography intelligible to children.

Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. By Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L. First Course: Mechanics—Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics—Sound—Optics. Taylor, Walton, and Maberley.

Dr. Lardner has produced a manual of admirable clearness, simplicity, and brevity. The six branches of Natural Philosophy treated of in this stout volume are Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Sound, and Optics. They are set forth in brief sections, and illustrated by more than four hundred engravings. Keeping in view the object of a manual, Dr. Lardner has justly confined himself to the statement of principles in a popular form, with the addition of such examples as may be necessary to render them intelligible. Anything like scientific discussion, or the setting forth of philosophical views, he wisely keeps back. The volume is meant for use and for reference.

Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GUTHRIE.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

XII.—THE STOCK FARMER.

(Concluded from No. 67, p. 638.)

"The Duke has built you a barn to your house?" said Bill; "and next, he must build you a house to suit your barn. They don't look suitable at present."

"One must not mind the look," said the farmer. "I could not pay more rent, for the sake of any house. I pay altogether too much rent."

"Do you tell the Duke so?"

"Why,—it is only a third of the land that is the Duke's; and I feel it even more with regard to the other landlord."

"Well,—do you complain to your other landlord?"

"Where's the use? It would do no good; and I don't want to get into trouble with him."

Tom came close to his uncle, with a confidential gaze, and said, "You see, we didn't want the corn-laws done nothing to."

His uncle nodded, and then studied the cow-stalls, and the drainage from the stables.

"Very good!" said he, in contemplating the gutters, "Now, where do you collect the manure?"

Tom stretched his foolish mouth to a laugh, as he answered, that they didn't want to keep any manure; it was getting rid of such stuff that they thought about. It was actually the practice of the farm to poke away the manure as far as possible, and never look after it again.

"But how do you make the land yield?" asked the uncle.

Tom said there was seldom more than five inches of soil above the sand; and the manure would only go and poison the sand if it was laid on. "No, no; no manure for them!"

"What do you do with your land, then? Do you grow no grain at all? Do you grow no oats, even?"

Tom answered, that they tried oats now and then; but he doubted whether they should any more. There were very few things that there was any use in growing, on account of the game. "What game?" "Why, all the game round about; rabbits especially."

"Rabbits are not game."

Tom's eyes opened so wide at this, that his uncle went on to tell him some more wonderful things Tom did not know before; and his father was much troubled that he learned it now, that a tenant has a right, unless there is an agreement to the contrary with his landlord, to kill all game that he may find on his land. The old farmer was annoyed with his brother for having revealed this truth. He foresaw that his sons would be disturbing the game in his fields, and bringing on him the displeasure of the Duke's steward and gamekeeper.

"Well, but," inquired the uncle, "What do you grow? Roots?" "Potatoes and turnips," said Tom. "We yield to none there."

"Ay; the soil suits, I suppose. But, I don't know, it seems hardly like farming, for all your great barn. It appears to me very odd."

"You see," said Tom, sagely, "we didn't want the corn-laws done nothing to."

His uncle was less sure about this matter than he had once been. He saw that his brother's real business was the rearing of stock; and that his large farm yielded so much less cattle-food than it should do, or was ever likely to do in his hands, that the importation of cheap cattle-food from abroad might be a great advantage.

And now, for the stock. There was still light enough to look round near the house. The sound of a cracking whip was heard from the garden; and there they found the stout servant girl, doing what she liked to do a dozen times a-day;—whipping the pigs out of the garden. They got in through a place which might have been stopped up in three minutes; but it had been left open for three years; and when any one remarked that it was a pity that the pigs should so lay waste the garden, the girl answered that it did not signify, as the fowls scabbled up everything so! It appeared, indeed, that the fowls had their own way,—in the garden and everywhere else. No place had hitherto been appropriated to them; and Rosa was far too busy to think about the eggs, except when a neighbour was going to the market, once a week. Then Rosa and the girl turned out with sticks, and looked about for what they could find. They beat about in the pea haulm, and the tall hemlock and nettles that choked up the kitchen garden, and in hedges and ditches, and under stacks. Sometimes they brought in a very large basket of eggs; but then, the provoking thing was, that so many of them were bad. As for the other days of the week,—if anybody wanted an egg, it took almost as long to find one as it would take in a town to go and buy one.

"Well, I never saw such pigs!" exclaimed Bill, "What can you do with them?"

"Well, I don't know. It is a bad season for pigs. Every morning I expect to hear they are all dead. They are in a thorough bad way, you see; and sometimes I think we had better put them out of the way; for I don't believe they can make good pork, any time between this and Christmas."

"I never saw anything so horrid."

"But the cows are very little better. They say there is much disease among the cows this year. Every morning I expect to hear that we have lost two or three cows in the night. We have had to throw away the greater part of the milk for this fortnight past."

Bill asked his brother whether anything was going well with him. Except the turnips and potatoes, everything seemed to be pure loss. He was told that he should go out upon the hills tomorrow, and see the stock; some of the cattle were very fine.

The next morning was lovely. When the uncle looked forth from his window he saw that Rosa had already been busy, for there was a row of linen on the line on the green. A calf was doing mischief, however, munching away at a pretty blue cotton gown of the maids', varying its repast with a bite at an apron of Rosa's. As soon as the alarm was given the girl burst out, with the great whip, and had the frolic of a run round and round the green. But, as soon as she was again within doors the calf returned, and now with a companion, to the tempting blue gown. Bill went himself, when dressed, to drive away the creatures more effectually, and his niece came out to him. She beckoned to him to come to a spot she pointed out, under an elder bush which stood between the green and the garden.

"Do you see this?" she asked, with a face of anxious gloom.

"See what, my dear? Those elder flowers?"

"Yes; a second flowering, uncle. I know what it means. It was so last year. Either father or I shall die, and never see another year." Her uncle stared; but she went on:—"You see we are so low-spirited, I declare I dread the winter coming on. It is an omen, you see, the elder bush flowering twice. Last year it did so, and our very best man, you know, was thrown in the yard, coming from watering the pony, and his brains were dashed out against the great elm. I saw it, uncle, and I shall never get over it, and now I know it will be father or me."

No reasoning was of any avail; and the only satisfaction was in finding that this was the cause of Rosa's depression and irritability; and that there was no clandestine love affair at present. It still appeared too probable that some daring low suitor would carry her off if her father would not hear of more suitable addresses; but just now Rosa's thoughts were more full of death than of marriage.

Her father stood on the threshold, chewing tobacco, when they went in to breakfast. His news was, that a fine young bullock, worth £7, which he had meant his brother to admire, had been bogged in the night, and found dead this morning. The indifference with which all these losses were mentioned compelled the brother to believe that, after all, Bob must be rich. It certainly required some wealth to conduct farming in this style.

After breakfast Bill was asked to be ready in an hour to go out upon the hills. His brother was busy for an hour. His business was to go into the lane, and knock down rabbits for dinner. He took a cleaver and a cudgel, and stole forth, as if he were going to commit murder,—waiting till his sons were out of sight. In two hours he stole home with something under his coat. His dog had pulled down a leveret. It was a sad pity, because the steward might hear of it; but as the leveret lay there, it was as well to bring it home. There were two rabbits also, each with a chop across the rump, they having been not quite quick enough in getting into holes through the wall. Dozens more were visible as the brothers went forth, little white tails jerking everywhere among the gorse in the sandy lane. Then, when the brothers turned into a field, a hare was scouring along under the fence. Then, in the oat-patch above, they started a covey of partridges; and they themselves were startled, in the woods beyond, by the whirring of two pheasants, which burst out from the ferns. As the shortest way to the fell where the cattle were, they crossed the ridge of the deer park. A bunch of slender necks, with dark heads to them, moved a little among the heather and ferns. The moor-game were beginning to look about them. On a rock, in the hottest sunshine, sat a half circle of five rabbits, all on their haunches,—all exactly alike, and looking absurdly meditative. A few steps further, and a noble herd of red deer appeared in a hollow, and, taking fright, scampered off to the next ridge, turning once more to look, before

the tall antlers disappeared on the other side. Bill remarked on the quantity of game they had seen; and his brother spoke with pride of its being a fine game country; and of the pleasure that was to the Duke and his friends, though it might be said to be a bad thing for the farmers. It was true, no farmer need think of growing grain just hereabouts; but it was certainly a fine game country.

Some of the cattle on the fells were fine; but most of the sheep were in bad plight. It had been a bad spring for the sheep; and the farmer had thought of going to Falkirk this week to buy both sheep and cattle. But he was not up to such doings as he once was: he was not what he had been. He could not make up his mind.

"Why not send Tom?" his brother asked. "Was not Tom near thirty by this time?"

Yes. Tom was nine-and-twenty; but he had no experience, and so forth. As it was clear, however, that Tom would never have experience unless he set about getting it, the decision was arrived at, that Tom should go to Falkirk fair, and buy stock. Tom opened his eyes wide when told of this; and his unawakened heart opened, more than it had ever done before, during the really solemn scene of his being invested with his commission.

It really was a solemn scene. It was in the evening, and in the presence of the farm-servants. The young man stood before the table, on which his father, with trembling hands, untied his canvas money bags, and counted out £50 in five pound notes, and £100 in gold, and made Tom count them after him.

"Do you mean," inquired the uncle, that Tom is to carry his money in that shape, all the way to Falkirk?"

"That's what I say, uncle," exclaimed Rosa: "I can't bear to think of it. There will be among a dozen drunken drovers; and I shall have no peace till he is back again."

Timid as the father was, no persuasions would induce him to have the money put in a more portable shape. As for bank dealings, he knew nothing about them. With a faltering voice, he said there were dangers everywhere; but he had come safe through. He had been yearly to Falkirk; and he was safe, they saw; and it was most convenient to have one's money about one. So he gave Tom his blessing, very solemnly, and wished him good fortune. Everybody was silent. Rosa rocked herself over her work; her father tried to clear his throat, and choked; and Tom sighed up to the rafters. His uncle had a great mind to offer to go with him; but he thought it better to let him gain experience in his own way. So he invited Tom to visit him on his return, as his father had often done.

Tom did pop in on his uncle, on his return; but it was only to excuse himself from staying even one day. He was in great affliction. He had done everything for the best, and bought as fine a flock of sheep as he had ever seen,—supposing them fattened, as they would soon have been. But more than half of them had fallen sick on the road. After waiting several days, he had determined on taking home the sound ones, and seeing what his father would have him do about the rest. The daily expense, where they were, was great; and he doubted whether any one of them would ever get an inch further on the road.

His uncle was much concerned. He even said, "The truth is, Tom, I never saw anything so unlucky as your farming. The money seems to be draining away from you on all sides, every day."

"That's what I say," exclaimed Tom, eagerly.

"I don't see," pursued his uncle, "but that you must all be ruined, if you go on in this way."

"That's what I say," declared Tom, solemnly. "We didn't want the Corn-laws done nothing to."

"Stuff!" cried the uncle, "I had my opinion about the Corn-laws, like other men. But what on earth has that to do with these losses of yours,—with this disgraceful mismanagement of yours, Tom?"

Tom turned very red, and his manner was extremely dogged when he answered:—

"You used to think as father did. And father has farmed all his life; and father didn't want the Corn-laws done nothing to."

The sheep died; and probably it was their fate that was foreshown by the elder bush: for Rosa and her father lived through the winter. The uncle is meditating another visit. He despairs of instituting any other change; but the family have suffered so much by the elder bush, that he thinks he may persuade them to let him cut it down.

The Arts.

VALERIA.

The long-expected *Valeria* was produced on Wednesday, and achieved a noisy success. Clever the play undoubtedly is, full of "incident" and "situation," abounding in those attractive, but essentially vulgar, qualities—mystery and surprise, and affording the great tragedian an opportunity of displaying her versatility. But to confess the truth I found it an ignoble spectacle. As a drama there was something painful to me in seeing the old routine of the Dumas-Maquet school thrown back into Rome of the Caesars; and the second act with its double action going on in two different parts of the stage, reminded me too forcibly of *Jonathan Bradford, or the Murder at the Roadside Inn!* Say what you will there is a necessary "keeping" in all styles.

"Le style le moins noble a pourtant sa noblesse," but the Fast School in a Toga does not impress me favourably. As a cleverly complicated intrigue, *Valeria* is worthy of the collaborateur of Dumas; but this application of the principles of *Le Théâtre Historique* to Roman life is to me revolting. How I longed for the austere simplicity of Racine, trusting more to lovely verses than to startling surprises, caring more for the emotions of his audience than for their sensations, and respecting Rome as a city not to be profaned by the intrusion of the barbarians! In this *Valeria* the authors have undertaken to paint the frivolity, stupidity, and pedantry of Claudius, and something of the corrupt condition of Rome. Tacitus and Juvenal have made this epoch eternally odious—they have pitilessly exposed the horrors of that age—but it remained for MM. Lacroix and Maquet to make it thoroughly vulgar and ignoble.

Nor is that all. It being a tendency of the age to find materials for Art in any cloaca, as it is to find pathos in infirmities fitter for the Hospital, the authors may be excused their picture of imperial Rome, as a farce to please the "groundlings" (pretty subject for a farce!), but nothing can excuse such stupid violation of history as their deliberate attempt to rehabilitate Messalina. The force of paradox can no farther go. I am willing to believe that Messalina was calumniated, and that Agrippina set much of the scandal on foot—for the same reasons as we know that Egalité slandered Marie Antoinette. I am pretty sure that Catiline was by no means the demon Sallust and Cicero would have us believe. I have a suspicion that the Gentleman in Black himself is "not so black as he is painted." But after all I do not consider Catiline—or the Gentleman just alluded to—to be models of respectability and propriety, nor should I permit any dramatic poet quietly to assume the fact of their purity. That Messalina was a lascivious, reckless, cruel, vicious woman is beyond a doubt; the satire of Juvenal might be disregarded, but the Annals of Tacitus are precise and explicit. *Nihil compositum miraculi causâ, verum audita scriptaque senioribus tradam.* He says, "I invent nothing for the sake of narrating extraordinary things, I but relate that which aged men have written or said."

You remember that Messalina was wont to leave the sleeping Claudius attended by a single slave, her dark hair hidden beneath a yellow covering—

"Comite ancillâ non ampliùs unâ,
Et, nigrum flavo crinem abscondente galero,
Intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar."

What follows I forbear to quote; Juvenal's Sixth Satire not being adapted for family reading. In these nocturnal orgies she assumed the name of Lysisca; and our authors, with admirable coolness, have chosen to make Lysisca, the courtesan, a real person, so like the Empress in appearance, that every one mistakes them for each other. Hence all the debaucheries of which Messalina is accused fall away from her, and she is as pure as ice! Upon this resemblance the piece rests. *Valeria* (the authors were afraid to call her Messalina!) is the victim of her resemblance to a courtesan, and her reputation through posterity is to suffer from the same cause, until two chivalrous dramatists rescue her from opprobrium! But the paradox is so frivolous it will not bear a moment's examination; the most cursory glance over the pages of Tacitus will acquaint any one that—granted the existence of Lysisca, granted her resemblance to the Empress, granted that she must bear the weight of all the lupanarian caprices, there still remains the Empress by daylight and her debaucheries undisguised. One phrase in Tacitus lets me into the secret of her

nature. When Suilius was accused, at her instigation, he defended himself with so much eloquence that he brought tears into the eyes of Messalina herself, "who, quitting the room to wipe them away, admonished Vitellius not to let the accused escape." These tears were not tears of hypocrisy, I think; but tears of sensibility. She could weep, and murder while she wept. The nervous excitable organization which made her so insatiable in her lust for excitement, made her also easily moved to tears by the tones of eloquence.

Tragedy is not the place for historical paradoxes. If MM. Lacroix and Maquet really believed in Messalina's innocence, they could have written a dissertation to show it; but their assumption of the fact is intolerable. All through the piece, I felt that the attempt to make this imperial courtesan a chaste and noble woman was an insult to the audience. But it is in keeping with the rest! These men look upon history as an old warehouse, wherein theatrical masks and costumes are kept for the caprices of theatrical amateurs: enter and choose what you like! Assort the spindle of Lucretia with the bracelets of Lais; carry the spade of Cincinnatus in one hand, and with the other smooth the tresses of Lesbia; here is a toga which you may wear with Spanish "trunks;" here is the mask of a Roman hero which will suit a fast man to a t!

But how these authors would laugh at me for being serious with them! They who have not been serious with themselves! What do they care about Art, about History, about Taste? All they think of is "effect." Don't talk to me about Taste, tell me if such a "surprise" will bring down the bravos! Poetry, character, passion, consistency,—all very respectable things in their way,—but the drama can so well dispense with them!

Ah, yes! it is undeniably true, the drama can dispense with them. The drama has ceased to be an Art and has become an Amusement: poetry, character, passion, consistency, are "not so very amusing," therefore we employ them not: *à quoi bon?* Instead thereof, we show you Rachel in two parts—now the chaste empress, and the next moment the luxurious courtesan. There you have a surprise! The mere effect of change in costume is worth the finest poetry! People may not feel the poetry—they are sure to understand the change of costume!

Let me say that Rachel plays her two characters enchantingly. She is grand, dignified, and pathetic as the Empress, giving to the nothings of her part a significance which was delightful, uttering the weakest phrases with a look and tone which made them memorable. Above all, I would beg attention to the exquisite manner in which she speaks to her child; maternal tenderness and familiarity were never more artfully conveyed by an inflexion of the voice. In the character of Lysisca she tasks language to the utmost to convey any impression of her daring and voluptuous grace, her bright elegance, the *brío* of her manner! She flashed upon my sight as the realization of a Bacchante in her maddening inspiration and beauty, in her exquisite elegance. She looked bewitchingly beautiful, and yet with a something unearthly, unhealthy, feverish, bewildering. For her sake you could do anything, you could commit any folly, almost a crime—but you could not love her!

"C'est Venus toute entière à sa proie attachée;"

but it is the grace and fascination of a orgie, not the gentle lovingness of a pure heart. Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, and Anacreon are brilliantly illustrated in Rachel's Lysisca—she is Lalage, Lydia, Lesbia, Lais—the ideal of the Greek and Roman courtesan!

But when all is over, when you have wondered at the picture of that voluptuous Lysisca, applauded her expressive singing—the very voice having a certain feverish tremulousness in it—and marvelled at the talent of the actress, what remains? You leave the theatre admiring Rachel, but what do you carry away with you of *Valeria*? No more than if you had but just gaped at a tight rope dancer! Of all that bustle, all that situation, all that intrigue, all those effects that have kept you restless, curious, startled during four mortal hours, nothing remains but a sense of fatigue! And this they call the triumph of dramatic Art!

NOTES ON THEATRES.

This has been a busy week. Her Majesty has visited the two operas in state—a ceremony which always excites an enthusiastic curiosity perfectly incomprehensible to me. But the mob dearly loves a "show," and there is no mob more thoroughly

vulgar than a fashionable mob. At the opera Thalberg's *Florida* was given; at Covent Gard, Mozart's *Il Flauto Magico*:—on this latter I shall have something to say next week, as also on the *Nozze di Figaro*, wherein Sophie Crivelli made her appearance as Cherubino. Certainly Sophie's ambition is wide enough!—to make a début in *Fidelio* showed immense confidence; but after *Fidelio* to play *Norma*, and after *Norma* to play *Cherubino*! Meanwhile it is pleasant to record the fact that Ronconi has appeared, though in so insignificant a part as that of Ricardo, in *I Puritani*: as Figaro, Podestà, Dulcamara, Iago, &c., we may now hope shortly to see him. Then there is Alboni back again amongst us, after her Parisian triumphs. Will she play *Fides* here, with Viardot at the rival house?

I tried on Tuesday to see Buckstone in the new farce *Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw*; but as fifty people had been turned away before my arrival, there was of course no seat. I went away with the reflection that *that* was criticism enough. The burlesque of *Godiva* at the Strand then attracted me; but I seemed doomed to waste my evening, for on my arrival the applause which saluted the fall of the curtain was roaring forth its criticism.

The Haymarket has produced Mendelssohn's operetta *Son and Stranger*, which though a slight affair is—I speak by report—full of charming music and worthy of the connoisseur's attention. Helen Faucit is to play for three nights at the Olympic. Very good; but why only three nights? It is true they have no tragic company to assist her; but with an engagement or two, their present company may be made to pass muster.

One line will suffice to chronicle the appearance of the Spanish dancers at her Majesty's, and their non-success. *De gustibus, &c.* Things so peculiarly national, one would think, must interest every other nation; but although the lustrous eyes of Dona Petra Camara inflamed all Paris, they left London cold.

THE LADIES' GUILD.

Much as Vivian loves and admires Music, there is one thing he loves and admires more, and that is Woman! As I often say, Woman is the Music of life: the very discords and dissonances she creates only give a profounder compass to the harmony, a subtler beauty to the expression. These discords are resolved into concord, as lovers' quarrels end in kisses.

A friend who knew the profound homage of my heart for all that relates to Woman, sent me a prospectus of the *Ladies' Guild*, just started under the presidency of Miss Wallace. The scheme is, that of an association of educated women for the execution of certain works which may give them remunerative employment. The art of decoration in glass—for which invention Miss Wallace has obtained a patent, and throws it open to her sex—is the Art at present contemplated by the *Guild*; but of course the same principles would admit of endless application. I will now let the prospectus speak:—

"To bring the whole plan into operation, the following means are suggested:—

"1. To have a School of Instruction in the Art; and one is now commencing, in which, for the sum of two shillings per week (to meet the expenses of rent, material, instruction, &c.) persons above the age of twelve are taught. As fast as the pupils produce saleable articles, these will be sold for the benefit of the persons who have succeeded in making them. The school is at No. 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, where applications for admission to the class may be made.

"2. Further:—Ladies possessed of fortune, who would like to aid in the establishment of the Ladies' Guild, are invited to do so by advancing sums of money as loans, at the interest of three per cent.

"3. And ladies of fixed moderate incomes are invited to form an Associated Home, in connection with the Guild; by which means those now resident out of the metropolis can join in the movement, and, moreover, live at far less cost than any individual can do in a separate position.

"All communications to be addressed—Mrs. Hill, Vice-President of the Ladies' Guild, 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square."

If any of my fair readers feel disposed to join this *Guild*, they have now the necessary information and permission of

VIVIAN.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

The near approach of the end of the season causes, as usual, a rush of concerts. At the Beethoven Rooms on Friday, Signor Ribas, the

eminent flautist, had a crowded audience. A concerto of his own composition, abounding with the most sparkling flute passages, was one of the principal features in the programme. A new violinist appeared, Herr Laub, and created a great sensation by his performance of an adagio and rondo by Vieuxtemps. His execution is wonderful, and his expression actuated by a fervent imagination. Signor Piatti acquitted himself with his usual excellence on the violoncello; Don J. and Don R. de Ciebra gained an encore in a duet for two guitars. Among the vocalists were Miss L. Pyne and Herr Stockhausen.

In the evening the "Elijah" was repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and appeared to be thoroughly appreciated by a crowded hall. We experienced a most agreeable surprise in M. Jules Stockhausen's rendering of the part of Elijah, vice Herr Formes (absent). We have never heard the beautiful air "For the mountains" more expressively rendered. Though M. Stockhausen has by no means the power of the great basso Formes, he has the great advantage of a more distinct articulation of the English language, and a smoother style of singing, with, at the same time, no lack of energy and conception.

The committee of this society would do well to try and find out what vocalists are studying such increasingly popular music as is contained in "Elijah." We doubt whether M. Jules Stockhausen would ever have sung at Exeter-hall except in such a case as this. Miss Catherine Hayes, too, exquisite singer as she is, is not qualified for the soprano part in "Elijah." There are other sopranos waiting to be heard. Where is Mrs. Sims Reeves, who sang so well in "Elijah" for Mr. Hullah some two or three years ago?

On Saturday, Miss Kate Loder, one of the youngest members of the profession, had a densely crowded auditory at the Queen Ann-street Rooms, as a fitting tribute to her talent. Miss Loder's pianoforte playing is in the highest school, and her compositions display a vigour of thought and harmonic resource seldom met with. A violin quartette, composed by the *beneficiaire*, was well executed by Ernst, J. Day, Dando, and Hancock. Miss Dolby and Miss Catherine Hayes were among the vocalists.

The last concert of the season of the Royal Academy of Music also took place on Saturday. Two original overtures were given. That by Mr. Bannister, an associate, was uneven, but displayed some good points. The other by Mr. Cusens, though possessing few novel features, was yet melodic and well wrought out. The instrumentation was bold and effective. One of Hummel's rondos was brilliantly delivered by Miss Parker; and a solo on the cornet by Mr. Hay, the florid air by Mariani, introduced by Grisi into the "Otello," sung by Miss Oakley, and the bass song "In diesen heiligen," from the "Magic Flute," gave great satisfaction. An attractive portion of the concert was a selection from Macfarren's cantata "The Sleeper awakened."

The Musical Union brought its labours for the season to a close on Tuesday morning, when Willis's large room was crowded by the most distinguished artists and amateurs. The principal pieces were Beethoven's tenth Quartet in E flat, played by Messrs. Laub, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; Mendelssohn's Sonata in D, for pianoforte and violin, played by M. Charles Hallé and Signor Piatti; and Onslow's Quintet in A minor, the contrabasso part being executed with a wonderful combination of power and delicacy by Signor Bottesini. Mr. Ella deserves great praise for his direction of this valuable and excellent society.

On Wednesday, the last meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society was held at the New Beethoven Rooms, which were crowded to the doors. The four greatest violinists in London—Ernst, Sivori, Sainon, and Cooper, with Hill for the viola, Rousselot the violoncello, and Bottesini the contrabasso, contributed to produce an executive excellence as superior as novel. This society, originally established by the late Mr. Alsager, is now not solely devoted to the works of Beethoven; but compositions of the highest order are judiciously mingled with those of the great master in harmony. In the morning Mr. Brinsley Richards, one of our most accomplished pianists, provided an excellent performance of classical and modern pianoforte music. In Steibelt's beautiful sonata in E minor, for piano and violin, he was accompanied by Ernst; in Mendelssohn's "Thema con Variationi," by Piatti; and afterwards he performed

several short compositions by Sterndale Bennet, Heller, Mendelssohn, and himself. Miss Hayes and Madame Macfarren were the vocalists. The room was filled.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Never were out-door amusements in such demand as this season. At the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Monday, Jullien took his benefit. The musical arrangements were excellent, the programme including his most popular compositions. The fireworks were of the most magnificent description. The gardens were crammed, not less than 15,000 persons being present. At the Cremorne Gardens on Monday, a new aspirant for aeronautic honours appeared in the presence of about 10,000 spectators. Guiseppe Lemardini, who is stated to have made several successful ascents in Spain, is amongst those who propose to guide the balloon through the air. The Signor having left the gardens accompanied by two gentlemen, the company participated in the varied amusements until a late hour. Vauxhall Gardens (which are nightly crowded) on Tuesday presented a novel and interesting spectacle. The walls were decorated with the choicest flowering-plants, in all the perfection and profusion of blossom, which modern floriculture is so successful in producing. The artificial light was exceedingly well managed; but the effect is very inferior to the appearance of the same flowers by day. Some of the bouquets of cut flowers were exceedingly splendid. On Wednesday the Bal Masqué in honour of the Queen's visit to the City, was as brilliant as any that have taken place. English, French, Italians, Germans, and Americans wandered about in genuine fraternity. Several bands were stationed in various parts of the gardens. The night was magnificently fine, and the masquerade may be considered altogether the most successful of the season.

Organizations of the People, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

The Executive of the National Charter Association met on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Grasby, Jones, and Milne. Messrs. Harney and Reynolds being in the country were absent, Messrs. Holyoake (compelled to attend other committees), Hunt (from indisposition), and O'Connor, were also absent. The discussion on the necessity of inviting the trades to concentrate their energies for the purpose of obtaining their political and social rights, adjourned from the last meeting, was then resumed, and it was resolved that the concluding paragraph from "The address of the Executive Committee to the trades of the United Kingdom," issued in March last, be reprinted as follows:—

"We now invite you to join in the task of regenerating and emancipating industry. Detail your grievances—propound your remedies. Chartist organization will give weight to your demands. From every part of the country the cry for your rights shall roll upwards to the Government. All your several trades have their several grievances—now, they go singly before the Legislature, from isolated bodies—and, therefore, are disregarded. We will make of each a National Demand, and back it by a national agitation. The complaint of the weaver, or the shoemaker, shall not be his alone—but it shall be the complaint of the Chartist body throughout the empire, pervading all trades and all localities. To the work, then, men of the trades! Unite! unite! unite! The Conventions of the People must be the Parliament of Labour! The Executive the Ministry of the Unfranchised!"

On the motion of Messrs. Arnott and Grassby, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the Executive Committee put themselves into communication with the several trades, in order to obtain an embodiment of their grievances and their demands, and that a series of public meetings be held, to which the trades be specially invited, each meeting to consider the wrongs of the trade addressed, and the requisite reform demanded by their body; and that the Chartist councils throughout the country be requested to adopt the same course."

[In accordance with the above, the General Secretary is solicitous of receiving communications from the several trades, and at the same time assuring them, that such communications shall meet with prompt attention.] The Secretary was instructed to state, in reply to several friends, that the publication of the Monthly Circular was postponed until August 1, in order that the Committee may ascertain the amount of support that will be afforded to them in the publication thereof. Agents, sub-secretaries, and other friends are, therefore, solicited to use their utmost energies relative thereto, and communicate with the General Secretary. The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, July 14. Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

ROBERT OWEN'S PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

[Presented by Lord Brougham on July 3rd.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Robert Owen,

Showeth,—That your Petitioner has devoted a long life, under most favourable opportunities, to investigate the causes which produce and through succeeding ages reproduce the miseries of the human race.

That through the knowledge of the new and all important science of "the influence of circumstances for good or evil to man," he has discovered the causes of those evils, and the means by which those causes may be removed and in future prevented.

That, this discovery having been made, the longer continuance of ignorance, disunion, poverty, vice, crime, and all their attendant miseries, will depend upon the will of the authorities who possess the direction of the physical and mental powers of society.

That your petitioner is fully prepared to develop this new science, and the practice which will necessarily emanate from it, to scientific and experienced men of business in the various great departments of life, who are competent to unite combined objects upon an extensive scale, to produce great and extraordinary valuable results.

That there is nothing wild, visionary, or impracticable, in any part of the statement now made; but, on the contrary, these results have been carefully deduced from facts unknown to change, and several of them have been confirmed by long practice and an experience among all classes in many countries, such as has seldom been acquired under equal advantages.

Therefore, your petitioner, for the continuance of peace and the immediate and future interest of all classes, from the highest to the lowest in this empire, earnestly intreats your right honourable House to appoint a select committee, to investigate, and report to your right honourable House on the measures which he will explain to this committee to accomplish these results, without disorder or loss to any parties, but most beneficially for all.

And your petitioner will for ever pray, &c.,

ROBERT OWEN.

ROBERT OWEN'S PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Presented by T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., on June 16.]

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Robert Owen

Showeth,—That your petitioner, after much study and long experience, under singularly favourable circumstances, has perfected a mental discovery which is calculated to produce the most important and lasting benefits to the present generation and to all future generations.

That this discovery is immediately applicable to all nations and people; and will, in the shortest time practicable, and in the most peaceable and orderly manner, relieve them gradually from poverty, crime, and bad habits; and will give them health, wealth, knowledge, wisdom, good habits, union, and happiness,—all of which will increase through every succeeding generation.

That in this statement there is nothing wild, visionary, or impracticable; but, on the contrary, that the principles on which the discovery is made are unchanging laws of nature, and the practice the most simple that the human mind can well imagine, and easily to be executed by the population of the world as soon as it shall be explained to them.

That this discovery, which appears to be Providential, or in the due order of nature as to time, is necessary to calm men's minds from their present irrational excitement on religions, morals, laws, governments, commerce, education, and the peace of all nations and cordial union of all individuals.

That that which without this discovery appears to be as impracticable—and before its discovery, is as impracticable—as it was before the means had been discovered, that two persons should be enabled to communicate their thoughts to each other in a second of time when thousands of miles apart, will be ascertained to be a science equally perfect as that of the electrical telegraphic communication; and, like the laws of nature when fully comprehended, easy and beautiful for practice.

That, as your petitioner is now of advanced age, and cannot expect a much longer extension of vigorous and useful faculties, or, indeed, of life itself,—he earnestly intreats your honourable House to appoint a committee or commission, or to devise some better mode, thoroughly to investigate the principles and practices of the science which he will disclose to parties so appointed—a science which will effect more for the permanent prosperity and well-doing of the human race, than all other sciences united; for, without the knowledge of this new mental discovery, but a comparatively small portion of benefit can be obtained from the physical sciences which have been discovered; because this new science can alone give union and abundance of wealth, and insure, by the most simple practical process, a valuable and good character and permanent happiness to all nations and peoples.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

ROBERT OWEN.

SECULAR EDUCATION.—At a public meeting held at the Lecture Room, Vauxhall-bridge-road, on the 2nd instant, and by adjournment at the Clarendon Hotel, Warwick-street, St. George's-road, Pimlico, on Saturday evening, July 6, the first presided over by L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P., and the latter by Mr. J. Nottage, it has been resolved to form a Peoples' Institute Association, in shares of one pound each, payable by instalments of

not less than threepence per week for the above purposes. C. Lushington, M.P., L. Heyworth, M.P., and W. J. Fox, M.P., are nominated as trustees. The honourable member for Westminster has volunteered a subscription in behalf of the object. Many shares have been already taken up. The next meeting is proposed to be held at the Lecture Rooms, Vauxhall-bridge-road, on Saturday evening next, the 12th instant. The institute is proposed to be built on land the property of the Pimlico working builders.—E. S.

FIRST GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF THE UNIVERSAL ANTI TRUCK SOCIETY, AT DERBY.—On Tuesday last, a delegate meeting was held in Derby to form a Universal Anti-Truck Society. The delegates present were, Mr. Thomas Winters, from London; Joseph Limrey, from Staffordshire; George Kendal, from Sutton-in-Ashfield; Henry Parker, from 36, Burton-road, Derby; Samuel Blackwell, of Bulwell; Thomas Greaves, of Leicester; John Faithfull, from Stranor; and several others from the weavers and others. Mr. Jeremiah Briggs was called to the chair, when it was "Resolved,—That a society be formed, to be called the Universal Anti-Truck Society;" and, Secondly,—That a committee be formed to draw up a code of laws and regulations." The reason of these proceedings is the desirability that the entire amount of all wages, the earnings of labour, shall be actually and positively paid in the current coin of the realm, without any deduction or stoppage whatever. Labour is an element of itself, to be paid for by itself, unconnected with the property or machinery of the employer. By stopping any part of his wages, a workman is not paid for his labour. The stocking manufacturer employs a man to work in a frame, and then charges him for the frame to work in, and stops the amount from his wages; so that, in slack work, the poor stockinger actually gets nothing for his labour—by reason that the labour is taken from him to pay the master for the employment given. The Anti-Truck Society is formed for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, and obtaining the Universal Anti-Truck Law to be more fully established by a positive act of Parliament; it being the law of the land, that all workmen should be paid their wages without any deduction of any kind whatever. The act of Parliament 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 37, called the "Truck Act," is considered defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently prevent stoppages from wages. Every week stoppages are taken from the labour of the working-man, whether they earn as much or not; and very often the workman is brought in debtor to his master after working the greater portion of the week, the wages being so low to begin with; and that is not sufficient, for the master stops the said wages for frame-rent and other charges, so that it very frequently occurs that the poor workman has nothing to receive or live upon, although he has been at work, or waiting for work, the greater part of the week. Printed appeals are being forwarded to all the members of Parliament, for subscriptions, to obtain an act of Parliament for carrying out the objects of this institution. The proposed act (which only contains six clauses) is to prohibit the stoppage of any portion of a workman's wages, under any pretence whatever.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—We trust that no zeal will be wanting for the fourteen days' propagandism. If every member add one or two to the ranks, it will prove that we have the power of doubling our numbers at pleasure. Hence, the successful working of this effort may be the prelude to an immense movement. Moneys received:—Leeds, £1 14s. 9d.; Huddersfield, per Mr. France, 4s. 6d.; Plymouth, per Mr. Bottomly, 8s. 8d.; Kendal, 6d.; Newcastle, per Mr. Johnson, 13s. 10d. Communal Building Fund:—Huddersfield, per Mr. France, 4s. 6d.; Plymouth, per Mr. Bottomly, 5s.



Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

ENORMOUS COST OF THE REMOVAL OF THE POOR.

7, John-street, New-road, London, July 9, 1851.

SIR,—Some months back the feelings of English humanity were outraged by the heartless conduct of some Irish authorities, in sending over vast numbers of their native poor to England, whom they induced to come by giving a glowing, and therefore false description of advantages to be derived; at the same time putting their hands in their pockets and paying the enormous fare of two shillings per head. At the

same time it was subsequently admitted that the owners of the vessels in which they were conveyed, readily undertook to carry their wretched freight at so low a price, on the speculation of receiving the higher passage money they were sure to obtain when called upon by the several English parishes to convey the poor creatures back again. If this is not trafficking in human life, it most assuredly is in human misery, and an appropriation of the funds of public charity that was never designed; and disgraceful to the country that will permit such a nefarious, and what is worse, every-day transaction.

With your permission, Sir, I will put the public in possession of the enormous and tempting prices that the magistrates, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, offer for the perpetuation of the above most reprehensible practice. Here they are:—

"Middlesex, to wit. Regulations made by the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions, Oct. 21, 1845, in reference to 8 and 9 Vic., entitled 'An Act to amend the laws relating to the removal of poor persons born in Ireland and Scotland, the Isle of Man, Scilly, Jersey, and Guernsey, and chargeable in England, more effectually than in the said Act is provided.'

"1. All paupers (in good health) shall be delivered to Mr. Richard George Baker, at a depot to be from time to time provided by him.

"2. Who shall be held in safe custody by him, or others on his behalf, until left at their respective places of destination.

"3. (Now for scale of fares.) To Ireland—£2 2s. for all persons above ten years, and £1 4s. under, ordered to Dublin; £2 ditto above, and £1 2s. under, to Cork; £3 ditto above, and £1 12s. under, to Limerick; £4 ditto above, and £2 4s. under, to Belfast, &c. To Scotland—£1 10s. ditto above, and 18s. under, to Edinburgh, &c.; £4 ditto above, and £2 10s. under, to Glasgow, &c.; £5 ditto above, and £3 under, to Inverness, &c. To the Isle of Man—£4 10s. ditto above, and £2 12s. 6d. under, to £3 ditto above, and £1 15s. under, to the Isle of Scilly. To Jersey and Guernsey, £3 and £1 15s.

"4. In case of any pauper being in an unfit state to be removed, Mr. Baker may redeliver him to the guardians or overseers, at their expense, returning half the money he has received with him.

"5. Personal allowances to the person delivering paupers not exceeding five miles, 3s. 6d.; exceeding ten miles, 6s.; above ten miles, 7s. 6d., with 4d. per mile for conveyance."

"Surrey to wit. Regulations, Jan. 6, 1846.

"1. Appoints a conductor to convey parties to the port of embarkation.

"2. Natives of Ireland to be conveyed by railway to Liverpool or Bristol, and thence to Dublin, Wexford, &c. Scotland, by railway to London, thence by steam to Aberdeen, Edinburgh, &c. Isles of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, and Scilly, to Liverpool, Southampton, or Plymouth by rail, thence to their places of destination.

"The clerk to the justices to receive 2s. for making out warrant, and 1s. each for copies of the examination.

"Maintenance and lodging of each person above sixteen, 1s. 6d.; under, 1s. 3d. Travelling per mile the sum actually expended."

Extravagant as these charges may appear, and sufficient in a degree to account for the frequent seizure of the goods of the poor ratepayers, which we too often hear of, there is this consolation, they end here, there is no after-clap. That degrading and costly remnant of feudalism, the law of settlement, has not been introduced either into Ireland or Scotland. There is no appealing, no lawsuits can occur, as between parish and parish in England and Wales; no sums of £50, £100, or £500 to be further drawn from the over-taxed ratepayer. Verily, John Bull is an oddity; while boasting of unlimited humanity and philanthropy, while he rears the most princely receptacles for the amelioration of every calamity that human nature is heir to; and not stopping here, he permits, and positively pays something like twenty per cent. in the shape of poor's rates for the purpose of persecuting, harassing, starving his poorer fellow-creatures. The law of settlement does all this and more, under the special sanction of Mr. John Bull!

W. GALLAWAY.

OUR "GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION."

2, Barnard's-in, July 5, 1851.

Sir,—We may well be proud of our institutions! What better evidence could we have of Britain's immense wealth and commercial prosperity than the enormous sums squandered away in our Civil List, our state pensioners, our Queen Victoria, our Prince Albert, our Albert the Prince of Wales, and all our Royal Family? Other countries may well be awestruck at the power of a nation which can afford to raise an annual revenue of fifty-seven millions, but they smile when they see how it is applied. They may admire the wisdom of the policy which lavishes £500,000 a year on an African squadron for the prevention of the slave trade, whilst enormous quantities of slave-grown sugar are consumed at home. They must praise the philanthropy of a nation which assembles the produce and industry of the whole world in its Hyde-park, for the edification and benefit of the habitable globe—showing untaxed millions the whole process of all its manufactures, and enabling them to compete in the market with its own heavily taxed operatives. In this country, which

doubles its population every fifty-two years, can we be surprised at the immense importation of foreign produce? Can we expect enough food can be grown in the country for the support of its over-burdened population? What a grand idea then—how disinterestedly philanthropic to enable the whole world to undersell our producers! for as *living* is more expensive in England than in any other country, foreigners must inevitably produce our commodities at a cheaper rate than it is possible for us to produce them. The Pelican of the ancients was an impostor compared with our nation of Exhibition-mongers.

Then, again, what a sublime idea must the world have of our moral and religious character, when it hears the incomes of our bishops! and if the sincerity of our faith depends upon the amount we pay for it, we certainly are the most unexceptionable nation on the face of the earth. The price of an article is generally a pretty fair test of its quality: our religion costs us four millions a year.

How strong is the conservative spirit in the British mind! Why do we strive to emulate the Chinese in supporting anomalous abortions for no other reason than that our ancestors did the same? Is not this the age of progress, and are not our relations with by-gone days ever changing? The food which nourishes the babe will not support the man; and by no possible theory of adaptation to circumstances can we prove that it will. Contrast the position of the United States with that of England. We find that, with a population of seventeen millions doubling itself every twenty-five years, a country covering an area of more than two millions of square miles, being about thirty-four times the size of England and Wales, the whole government costs only about six millions annually, or about one-tenth of that of England, the population being nearly the same in either country. In what respect are the United States inferior to us? Is there less liberty to the subject? less encouragement to genius? less religious character? No. But there are less taxes, less diplomatic humbugs and placemen, less sacrifice of their own tax-paying operatives to the aggrandizement of strangers; in fact, less of everything which tends to degrade man in the social scale, and more of everything that conduces to his advancement and the improvement of his condition.

We cannot long remain in our present false position. Fond as John Bull notoriously is of peace and quiet, he is not yet so degraded as to be lost to all sense of progress. As other countries outstrip him in the march of civilization, the microscopic grain of good sense which has so long lain dormant within him will be aroused, and he will awake as a giant refreshed, to astonish the natives with his wonted energy, and he will "go in and win." Then will be realized the prophetic words of the song, and the "good time coming" will arrive at last, bringing with it a complete reformation of abuse, and an improvement in the condition of the people. England will no longer be a "by-word among the nations" as a monster of mismanagement; and the first half of the nineteenth century will be remembered only as a lesson of the spectral past.—"Wait a little longer."

X. Y. Z.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

London, July 3, 1851.

Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of your "Open Council," to inform the readers of the *Leader* that essays have been received on all the six duties comprising religion; and that, in order to secure the ablest essayists to elucidate morality, it is proposed to nominate those writers who are considered by the adjudicators to be best suited for that purpose.

The amount of the prizes will be as before, £5 for each essay—the list of the subjects is stated below; and the names of writers willing to undertake the essays may be sent to C. C., 8, King William-street, Charing-cross, any time during the present month.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

Six essays on the following social or relative duties, the performance of which is morality:—

1. To generate, rear, and establish a family.
2. To acquire and communicate knowledge.
3. To promote virtue and to prevent vice.
4. To amend, improve, and reform the laws.
5. To eradicate slavery and to foster equality.
6. To prevent, arrest, or suppress all warfare, and to encourage social and international coöperation.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

English Funds have not been very active this week. Consols declined on Monday to 96½ to 97, and remained so until Thursday. The closing prices yesterday were—Consols, 96½ to 97.

The fluctuations have been:—Consols, 96½ to 97; Bank Stock, 214 to 215; Exchequer Bills, 60s. to 53s. premium.

The bargains in the Foreign Stock Market yesterday comprised:—Mexican opened at 33, and was subsequently done at 32½ and 32½. The quotation for Small

Mexican in the official list was 32½. The other bargains comprised:—Peruvian, for account, 59½, 90, and 90½; Portuguese Five per Cents, small, 34; the Four per Cents, 34; Russian Five per Cents, 114; Spanish Five per Cents, for account, 20½; the Three per Cents, for account, 88½ and 1; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½ and 1; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 92 and 91½. There was no recovery in Sardinian Scrip from the closing price of yesterday, and the transactions quoted were at 1½, 2½, and 1½ discount.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, esp. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th of July, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,581,520	Government Debt, 11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion .. 13,548,145
		Silver Bullion 33,375
	£27,581,520	£27,581,520

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .. 8,931,362
Rest	Other Deposits .. 8,693,892
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .. 8,931,362	even-day and other Bills
Other Deposits .. 8,693,892	£36,463,887
even-day and other Bills	£36,463,887

Dated July 10, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	214	215	215	215	215	215
3 per Cent. Red ..	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	97	97	97	97	97	97
3 p. C. An. 1726.	97	97	97	97	97	97
3 p. C. Con. An.	97	97	97	97	97	97
3½ p. Cent. An.	99	98	98	98	99	98
New 5 per Cts.	7½	7-16	7-16	7-16	7½	7½
Long Ans., 1860.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ind. St. 10½ p. ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds ..	62 p	63 p	63 p	63 p	63 p	63 p
Ex. Bills, 10000.	49 p	53 p	50 p	53 p	53 p	54 p
Ditto, 5000.	49 p	53 p	50 p	53 p	53 p	54 p
Ditto, Small.	49 p	53 p	50 p	53 p	53 p	54 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Friday Evening.)

Austrian 5 per Cents.	96½	Mexican 5 per Cts. Acs.	32½
Belgian 5 per Cts.	—	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	—	Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	90½
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts.	—	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	—
Chilian 6 per Cents.	—	— 4 per Cts.	34
Danish 5 per Cents.	—	— Annuities	—
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	59½	Russian, 1852, 4½ p. Cts.	100½
— 4 per Cents.	92½	Spanish, 5 p. Cts.	20½
Ecuador Bonds ..	—	— Deferred	—
French 5 p. Cts. at Paris 93.90	—		
— 3 p. Cts., July 11, 96.30	—		

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Aberdeen 10½	Australasian 34½
Bristol and Exeter .. 70	Belgian North American .. 32½
Caledonian 104	Colonial 24
Eastern Counties .. 61	Commercial of London .. 26½
Edinburgh and Glasgow 28	London and Westminster .. —
Great Northern 17½	London Joint Stock .. —
Great S. & W. (Ireland) 40	National of Ireland .. —
Great Western 83½	National Provincial .. —
Leamington and York 50½	Provincial of Ireland .. 42½
Lancaster and Carlisle 80	Union of Australia .. —
London, Brighton, & S. Coast 95	Union of London .. —
London and Blackwall .. 7	
London and N.-Western 122½	
Midland 43½	
North British 61	
South-Eastern and Dover 29½	
South-Western 83½	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick 18½	
York and North Midland 18½	
DOCKS.	
East and West India .. —	
London —	
St. Katharine —	

CORN EXCHANGE.

We have a good arrival of foreign Wheat this week. The trade is very firm at Monday's decline. For Barley there is a fair demand at less rates. The large supplies of Oats lately reported are followed this week by still larger. The dealers hold off buying, and no amount of business could be done, except at quite 1s. less money than would be taken on Monday.

The Archangel shipments are expected to begin arriving before the supplies at present here, or near at hand, are cleared off, and it seems to be a general opinion that we shall soon see the lowest prices. Very little business is doing in floating cargoes.

Arrivals from July 4 to July 11.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	1830	—	17,260
Barley	20	—	6370
Oats	1540	2400	46,710
Flour 1160—Sacks, 2020; Barrels, 3500.			

FLOUR.

Town-made	per sack 37s. to 42s.
Seconds	36 — 39
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship	32 — 34
Norfolk and Stockton	29 — 31
At a can	per barrel 19 — 23
Canadian	19 — 23
Wheaten Bread, 7d. the 4lb. loaf. Households, 5d.	

GRAIN, Mark-lane, July 11.

Wheat, R. New	40s. to 42s.	Maize	30s. to 31s.
Old	41	White	25
White	44	Boilers	26
Old	44	Beans, Ticks	25
Superior New	44	Indian Corn	28
Barley	22	Oats, Feed	16
Malt	25	Poland	19
Peas, Hg.	30	Peas	20
		Peas	21

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.
WEEK ENDING July 5.

Wheat	43s. 5d.	Rye	27s. 6d.
Barley	25	Beans	31
Oats	22	Peas	28
Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.			
Wheat	40s. 10d.	Rye	26s. 9d.
Barley	24	Beans	30
Oats	21	Peas	28

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWCASTLE & LEADENHALL.	SMITHFIELD.
Beef	2 4 to 3 2
Mutton	2 8 - 3 6
Lamb	3 8 - 4 8
Veal	2 4 - 3 10
Pork	2 8 - 3 8

* To sink the offal, per 8lb.

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 1lb. 6d. to 12s. per doz.	
Carlow, 43 12s. to 43 18s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish	52s. to 56s.
Cheese, Cheshire	42
Derby, Plain	48
Hams, York	60
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—R. Tredinnick, Threadneedle-street, mining agent—W. Gee, Murray-street, Hoxton, Tuscan hat manufacturer.

BANKRUPT.—J. HALL, Brighton, hotel keeper, to surrender July 12, August 23; solicitors, Mr. Brislé, Pancras-lane; and Mr. Housman, Brighton; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—B. TADD, Coventry, cotton dresser, July 23, August 29; solicitor, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Vailly, Birmingham—R. CROOM, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, butcher, July 23, August 20; solicitors, Messrs. Ray, Hoyte, and Co., Bristol; official assignee, M. Hutton, Bristol—W. KENDALL and J. STANDISH, Leeds, grocers, July 18, August 29; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Fews, Old Jewry Chambers; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—J. HOWELL, Liverpool, bookseller, July 18, August 29; solicitors, Mr. Barrett, Doctors'-commons; and Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool—J. ALLMANN, Wrexham, Denbighshire, haberdasher, July 18, August 8; solicitors, Messrs. Edgworth and Pugh, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool—J. MCKENNA, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, July 18, August 8; solicitors, Mr. Mather, Leeds; and Mr. Acroft, Oldham; official assignee, Mr. Mackenzie, Manchester—J. CHURCH, Manchester, stuff manufacturer, July 18, August 8; solicitor, Mr. Bennett, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Mackenzie, Manchester.

Friday, July 11.

BANKRUPT.—T. E. SOUTHERN, Fleet-street, advertising agent, to surrender July 21, August 23; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—W. TAYLOR J. WYDE, Wood-street, and Lock's-Field, Walworth, flock manufacturers, July 21, August 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lepard, Bannatyne, and Gammon, Cloak-lane, City; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—W. E. JOHNSON, Little Abington-street, Westminster, coal merchant, July 18, August 22; solicitor, Mr. Jerwood, Ely-place, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Cannon, Birch-lane—J. MURRAY, Gresham-street, woollen warehouseman, July 18, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield—W. WILLIAMS, Ashford, Kent, contractor, July 19, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Fews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield—T. BARBER, Cambridge, schoolmaster, July 18, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Pickering, Smith, and Thompson, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn; and Messrs. Archer, Ely, Cambridge; official assignee, Mr. Graham—ELIZABETH THOMPSON, Reading, brush-maker, July 24, August 23; solicitors, Mr. Finney, Furnival's-inn; Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—F. RUFFORD, F. RUFFORD, and C. J. WATSON, Stourbridge, bankers, July 18, August 15; solicitors, Mr. Harward, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—P. and F. RUFFORD, Bromsgrove, bankers, July 23, August 16; solicitors, Mr. Harward, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—S. STRAT, Devon, shoemaker, July 24, August 21; solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acroft, Bristol—W. AYRES, Junr., Cardiff, grocer, July 24, August 21; solicitors, Messrs. Stanley and Wabrough, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—F. CLARKE, Hawes, Yorkshire, wine merchant, July 28, August 21; solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Leyburn; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds—L. BRUMWELL, Halifax, draper, July 28, August 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester—J. and T. HOTLY, Salford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, July 24, August 15; solicitor, Mr. Rowley, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester—J. POWELL and J. YOTIL, Manchester, brewers, July 21, August 12; solicitor, Mr. Lyett, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.

The public attention is particularly directed to this manufacture. The carpeting combines beauty of design, durability, imperviousness to dust, and economy in price, costing half that of Brussels. It has now been in general use many years, and become well established with the trade and the public, and can be purchased at all respectable Carpet Houses in London, and in nearly every town in the United Kingdom. The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, 8, LOVE-LANE, ALDERMANBURY, also manufacture Printed and Embossed Table Covers in the newest designs, Window Curtains, Cloths for Upholsters, thick Felt for Polishing, &c. &c. Manufacturers at Leeds, and Borough-pool, London. Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, London.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SOBRES EXTRAORDINAIRES.
It is respectfully announced, that on Tuesday, July 15, 1851, will be repeated Thalberg's New Grand Opera, FLORINDA; or, THE MOORS IN SPAIN; The SPANISH DANCERS, and LES GRACES. Wednesday, July 16, Thursday, July 17, TWO GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS.
Combining the talents of Mmes. Sontag, Fiorentini, Giuliani, Ugaldi, and Miles. Sofie Cruvelli and Albani; Signor Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Farinelli, and Signor Calzolari, Signor Lablache, Signor Masoli, F. Lablache, Casanova, Scarpini, Lorenzo, Ferranti, and Coletti; Miles. Amalia Ferraris, Marie Tagliani, and Carolina Rosati; MM. Charles, Ehrick, Gosseini, Paul Tagliani, and the Spanish Dancers.

THE BEST WELLINGTON BOOTS made

to order, 21s. per pair.
HENRY LATIMER, 29, Bishopgate-street Without, respectfully requests the attention of the Public to the above very important materiel.
His Wellington Boots made to order at 21s. cannot be surpassed either in shape, make, or quality.

LOUIS ROSSI, HAIR-CUTTER and COIFFEUR, 254, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square, inventor of the TRANSPARENT HEAD-DRESSES and PERUKES, the Hair of which is singly attached to a thin, transparent fabric, rendering the skin of the head perfectly visible; and being attached to a foundation constructed on geometrical principles, renders them superior to all others hitherto invented.

Sole proprietor of the CELEBRATED PERUVIAN BALM, which is universally approved and admired. This BALM, containing neither ardent spirit, pungent essences, nor other injurious materials, cleans the hair expeditiously, renders it beautifully bright, and imparts to it the delicate fragrance of Flowers. The Hair when washed with this Balm soon becomes pleasantly soft, and luxuriant in growth; and although by improperly employing injurious extracts to clean it, the Hair may have been rendered harsh, or turned grey, it will soon be restored to its Natural Colour and Brillancy by using the PERUVIAN BALM.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE, 261, Oxford-street, near North Audley-street; Manufactory, Dunfermline.

DAVID BIRRELL, begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to his new make of DAMASK TABLE LINENS, specimens of which are now on view at the Great Exhibition, near the west end of the building, under the head of "Flax," Class XIV., No. 60, and in the North Gallery, Class VII.

The QUEEN'S PATTERN has been engraved in the *Art Journal* for the present month, and is thus alluded to in the editorial remarks:—"Among the fine diaper and damask linens, received from Dunfermline, are some singularly rich and beautiful tablecloths, manufactured by Mr. Birrell, from designs furnished by Mr. Paton, an artist who has upwards of a quarter of a century aided the manufacturers of that famous and venerable town. We have engraved one of them on this page—bold and elaborate in design, and in all respects worthy of covering a regal table. In the corners of the border we discern the St. George, and in the centres of the same part the badges of the order of 'The Thistle' and 'St. Patrick.' In the centre of the cloth is a medallion bust of her gracious Majesty. The tablecloth is made from the finest Flemish flax."

The "CAGE PATTERN," in the style of Louis XIV., and the "WASHINGTON MEDALLION BUST," surmounted with national and other emblematic figures, are also on view. Napkins, in silk and linen, to match the above.

ROYAL EXHIBITION LINENS.
DAVID BIRRELL, has ready for inspection a choice parcel of the celebrated 7-8 and 4-1 Crown Linens, all manufactured from English yarns, and warranted of sound bleach. These goods can be strongly recommended, and embrace every quality, up to the finest No. which can be produced.

Huckabacks, Sheetings, Table Covers, &c.
May, 1851.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

The public are admitted, without charge, to the British Museum, National Gallery, East India Company's Museum, London Institution, and to the splendid Exhibition of Art and Industry, on view from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at Benefield and Company's Emporium for Furnishing Ironmongry, 89 and 90, Cheapside, London. The splendid stock comprises every variety of Electro-plated Wares, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea-urns, Tea-trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Stoves, Fire-irons, in short, every requisite either for the Mansion or the cottage.

At this establishment you cannot be deceived, because every article is marked in plain figures, and at such prices as can be offered only by a house whose gross sales are so enormous as to enable them to sell the best articles at 10 or 15 per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom. That we can furnish a mansion, is demonstrated by the continued patronage of the nobility and gentry; and to prove that we can also suit the necessary and judicious economy of those moving in a more humble sphere, we are enabled actually to furnish an eight-roomed house for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible; but as we are the largest buyers of iron goods, to say nothing of those of our own manufacture, in London, we can do it, and subjoin a list of the requisites:—

1 Hall-lamp	0 10 6
1 Umbrella-stand	0 4 6
1 Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standards	0 5 6
1 Set of Polished Steel Fire-irons	0 3 6
1 Brass Toast-stand	0 1 6
1 Fire-guard	0 1 6
1 Bronzed and Polished Steel Scroll Fender	0 8 6
1 Set Polished Steel Fire-irons, Bright Pan	0 5 6
1 Ornamented japanned Scuttle and Scoop	0 4 6
1 Best Bed-room Fender and Polished Steel Fire-irons	0 7 0
2 Bed-room Fenders, and 2 Sets of Fire-irons	0 7 6
Set of Four Black-tin Dish Covers	0 11 6
1 Bread cracker, 6d., Tin Candlestick, 5d.	0 1 3
1 Teakettle, 3s. 6d., 1 Gridiron, 1s.	0 3 6
1 Frying-pan, 1s., 1 Meat-chopper, 1s. 6d.	0 2 6
1 Coffee-pot, 1s., 1 Colander, 1s.	0 2 6
1 Dust-pan, 6d., 1 Fish-kettle, 4s.	0 4 6
1 Fish-slice, 6d., 1 Flour-box, 8d.	0 1 2
1 Pepper-box	0 0 4
3 Tinned Iron Saucepans	0 5 0
1 Oval Boiling-pot, 3s. 8d., 1 Set of Skewers, 1d.	0 4 0
3 Spoons, 9d., Tea-pot and Tray, 3s.	0 3 9
Toasting-fork	0 0 6

NOTE.—Any one or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices. And all orders for £5 and upwards will be forwarded free to any part of the kingdom. Note, therefore, the address, BENEFIELD and Co., 89 and 90, Cheapside, London; and if you are about to visit London, and want to buy economically and tastefully visit this establishment.

A CARD.
C. DOBSON COLLET, late of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Teacher of Singing. For Terms of Musical Lectures, Private Lessons, or Class Teaching, in Town or Country, apply to C. D. C. 15, Essex-street, Strand.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has no advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, and may be taken by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad-street, City, London.

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL

MEDICINES, Depot, 314, Strand.—The Partnership of MORISON, MOAT and Co., of the "British College of Health," having expired on the 25th of March last, Mr. MOAT Manufactures the above-named medicines ("Morison's Pills") from the Recipes of the late "James Morison, the Hygeist."

Mr. MOAT is Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, and has devoted many years to the study of Medicine; by the employ of a matured judgment in the selection of Drugs, and attention to their thorough combination and uniformity of mixture, he ensures certainty of effect with the least possible unpleasantness. He offers the Pills, thus made by his process, as a perfectly safe and efficient purgative, and recommends them to be taken in those cases of illness where the services of a medical adviser are not felt to be requisite.

Sold with directions, in the usual priced boxes, by all Medicine Vendors.

Foreign Houses dealt with in the most advantageous manner.

A NEW MEDICINE.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE—A form of medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to urethral morbid secretions, and other ailments for which copaiba and cubeba are commonly administered.

Each Capsule containing the Specific is made of the purest Gelatine, which, encased in tinfoil, may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and, being both elastic and pleasant to take, affords the greatest facility for repeating the doses without intermission—a desideratum to persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as to those who object to fluid medicines, being unobjectionable to the most susceptible stomach.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his Laboratory, 90, Blackfriars-road, London, where they may be had, and of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. each, or sent free by post at 3s. and 5s. each. Of whom, also, may be had, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London: "Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London." "I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba."

(Signed) JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London: "Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c."

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba. Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success."

"Newcastle, April 13, 1851."

"These medicines are protected against counterfeits by the Government Stamp—on which is engraved 'GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars-road'—being attached to each."

HOMOEOPATHY.—All the Homoeopathic

Medicines, in Globules, Tinctures, and Triturations, are prepared with the greatest care and accuracy by JOHN MAWSON, Homoeopathic Chemist, 4, Horse-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, from whom they may be obtained, in single tubes, neat pocket cases, and boxes, suitable for families and the profession. "Laurie's" and all other works on Homoeopathy, together with cases and tubes, sent post-free to all parts of the kingdom. Dispensaries and the profession supplied on liberal terms.

Just published, and may be had, at a small pamphlet on Homoeopathy, by J. Silk Buckingham, Esq.

MAWSON'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—This Cocoa, nut, or nib, contains a very large proportion of nutritive matter, consisting of a farinaceous substance, and of a rich and pleasant oil. This oil is esteemed on account of its being less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Homoeopathic physicians are united in their recommendation of cocoa as a beverage; and the testimonials from other sources are numerous and of the highest character. It was so highly esteemed by Linnaeus, the chief of Naturalists, that he named it Theobroma—"Food for the Gods."

Dr. Pareira says, "it is a very nourishing beverage, devoid of the ill properties possessed by both tea and coffee."

Dr. Epps, the popular lecturer on Physiology, says:—"Mothers, while suckling, should never take Coffee; they should suckle on Cocoa. I have the testimony of mothers who have so suckled, and they state that they found, with Cocoa without Beer, they produced quite sufficient milk, and the children suckled with such diet were in better health than those suckled on a previous occasion, when Beer, and Coffee, and Tea formed the liquid part of their diet." The same author adds:—"Cocoa is the best of all flavoured drinks. It is highly nutritious."

Dr. Cooper says:—"This food is admirably calculated for the sick, and to those who are in health it is a luxury."

Many persons have been turned against the use of Cocoa and Chocolate from having tried the many, and very generally inferior article vended at the grocers' shops under that name. The preparation here offered, by JOHN MAWSON contains all the nutritious properties of the nut without any objectionable admixture. It is, therefore, as recommended as an agreeable and wholesome substitute for Coffee, and is certainly much superior, as it is also to the Cocoa sold as "Soluble Cocoa," "Flake Cocoa," &c. It is light, easy of digestion, agreeable, nutritious, and requires little time or trouble in preparing for use.

TESTIMONIAL.—"Having used the Homoeopathic Cocoa prepared by Mr. Mawson, I have no hesitation in giving it my fullest recommendation."—Thomas Hayle, M.D.

Sole Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN MAWSON, Homoeopathic Chemist, 4, Horse-street, Newcastle, and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.

AGENTS.—North Shields—Messrs. and Sons, druggists. Sunderland—Mr. John Hills, gr. cer. South Shields—Bell and May, druggists. Penrith—Mr. George Ramsay, druggist. Stockton—John Dodgson and Co. druggists. Durham—Scawin and Co. druggists. Darlington—Mr. S. Barlow, druggist. Carlisle—Mr. Harrison, druggist. Agents wanted!

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL UNITED STATES'
SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this *Sarsaparilla* to the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which actuated its promulgation in America. This Compound *Sarsaparilla* of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the noblest American Chemists, having the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than 40 years, Dr. Townsend was qualified, above all other men, to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living. When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

Its first remedial action is upon the blood, and through that upon every part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, and of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestion, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy action. In this way, also, the medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, remove flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way it acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin. It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood that old Dr. Townsend's *Sarsaparilla* effects so many wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons, and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—saliva to the salivary glands, ptyalin to the stomach, and various substances to the viscera, coats of the vessels, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach; sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin—and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire framework of the system; to preserve it from friction and inflammation. Now, if this important fluid becomes diseased, and the diseases of the system fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must sooner or later sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and virulent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swelling, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, chicken or king's pock, and various eruptions, as boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms are induced; when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder. When carried to the bones, it produces caries, destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are produced. When to the lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing trouble and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the brain, spinal marrow or nervous system, it brings on the tic douloureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the eyes, ophthalmia; to the ears, otitis; to the throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus all the maladies known to the human system arise from a corrupt state of the blood. With no general remedy on which implicit reliance can be placed as a purifier of the blood, disease and suffering, and consequent want, stalk unchecked and unsubdued in every land in all the world. If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and organs. If the blood stagnates it spoils if the bile does not pass off, and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid depend for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving—and the moment these cease disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relation of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death. All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them. Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine. Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or king's pock; mumps, quinsy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds—and, being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very best spring medicine to cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin. In female and nervous diseases, this great remedy does marvels in regulating the menses, making them natural, relieving pains, cramps, spasms, fainting, and carrying off all those disturbing and debilitating influences which cause the falling of the womb, leucorrhoea or the whites, scalding, obstruction, or frequent inclinations to pass urine. This superior remedy is a great tonic, gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomachs, and weak muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body. In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumption, the Old Doctor's *Sarsaparilla* is without a rival. It is a medicine which has been used by hundreds of thousands—recommenced by numerous most respectable regular physicians to the sick; and as it acts through the blood upon every tissue and fluid of the body, upon every organ, fibre, and nerve; upon every gland and cord, muscle and membrane; upon

all the circulating, digestive, nutritive, and secreting organs—from the head to the feet, from the centre to the skin or the circumference—so it arouses a pure and healthy action throughout the whole economy—cleanses it of morbid matter—strengthens weak organs, throws off burdens and obstructions which load and oppress it, and imparts vitality to every minute part of the whole structure. Its virtue is unsurpassed—its success unequalled—and its praises are echoed from all parts of the land.

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